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STATE DOCUMENTS

Legislative Manual

OF THE

STATE OF MONTANA

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THE STATE OF MONTANA

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1895

ERRATA.

On page 134 read Wilbra H. Swett, Speaker of the Fourth Legislative Assembly and member from Silver Bow county, was born in "Wolfeboro', New Hampshire." instead of Wilfred, New Hampshire."

On page 144, last line of biographical sketch of Hon. Stephen Williams, read "He is a Republican," instead of "He is a Populist."

On page 139, in the biographical sketch of Hon. Reno Swift, read "born in Cornwall, Connecticut." instead of "Cornwall." In another place in the same sketch read "Kent, Connecticut," instead of "Kent, Cornwall."

MANUAL

OF

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

FOR

THE STATE OF MONTANA

WITH

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LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF MONTANA

1895
STATE PUBLISHING CO.
PRINTERS, BINDERS
HELENA, MONT.

Organization

The Senate and House of Representatives, constituting the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, convene on the first Monday in January of each odd-numbered year. The provisions of law governing their organization are a survival of the territorial code. Section 1326 of the Fifth Division, Compiled Statutes, is as follows:

> At the time fixed by the laws of the United States and of this territory for the convening of any regular session of the Legislative Assembly, the Secretary of the Territory, or, in his absence or inability, then the oldest member present, shall take the chair and call the members of the Council elect to order, and shall appoint from the members a clerk pro tem. The chairman shall then call over the Council districts in their order, and as the same are called the persons claiming to be members shall present their certificates and take the oath prescribed by law, which may be administered by the Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, or by any person authorized to administer oaths.

In pursuance of this provision, the Secretary of State invites the attendance of one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. At the hour designated, he calls the list of Senate districts for which Senators have been chosen at the preceding election. As the districts are called, the members elect advance to the desk, present their certificates and subscribe the oath. When the call is concluded, the oath is administered by the Justice.

The Lieutenant Governor, as President of the Senate, then assumes the chair, calls the Senate to order and directs the clerk pro tem, who has been previously appointed by the Secretary of State, to call the roll of old and new members. There being a quorum in attendance, the Senate proceeds with the election of officers and employes in the following order:

President pro tem.
Secretary.
Assistant Secretary.
Sergeant-at-Arms.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.
Enrolling Clerk.
Engrossing Clerk.
Doorkeeper.
Janitor.
Day Watchman.
Night Watchman.
Chaplain.
Two Pages.
Four Committee Clerks.

The President administers the oath to the officers.

On motion, a committee is then appointed to wait upon the Governor and the House and inform them that the Senate is duly organized and ready to proceed with the transaction of business. This information is sometimes directed to be conveyed to the House by the Secretary, and in that case he sends a communication in the following form:

SENATE CHAMBER,
HELENA, Mont., Jan. —, 189—

MR. SPEAKER: I am directed by the Senate to inform your honorable body that the Senate has organized by the election of the following officers:

(Naming the officers.)

Very Respectfully,

_____

Secretary.

It is customary at the first day's session to appoint a committee on rules, and also members of a joint committee to prepare rules for the government of the two Houses.

The House is organized under the provisions of Section 1329 of the Fifth Division, Compiled Statutes, as follows:

At the same time that it is provided for the Council being called to order, it shall be the duty of the Territorial Auditor, or in case of his absence or inability, then the oldest member present in the hall of the House of Representatives, to call the persons elected to that body to order and appoint from those elected a clerk pro tem. The several counties and districts of the territory shall then be called over by the chairman in alphabetical order, and as the names of the members are called, they shall present their certificates and take the oath of office prescribed by law.

This having been done, the House may choose a Speaker pro tem., or, as the better practice is, may proceed with the election of permanent officers in the following order:

Speaker,
Speaker pro tem.
Chief Clerk,
Assistant Chief Clerk,
Sergeant-at-Arms,
Assistant Sergeant-at Arms,
Enrolling Clerk,
Engrossing Clerk,
Doorkeeper,
Day Watchman,
Night Watchman,
Chaplain,

and "as many committee clerks and pages as the House, from time to time, may require."

When the Speaker is elected, the chairman (the State Auditor acting in that capacity) appoints a committee to escort him to the chair, and he

enters immediately upon the performance of his duties. As the other officers (except the Speaker pro tem) are chosen the oath of office is administered to them by the Speaker.

The other proceedings in the organization of the House are the same as in the Senate SUPRA.

Drawing Seats.

The custom of drawing seats by lot has never been introduced in Montana; but it is observed in the House of Representatives of the United States and in the popular branches of many state legislatures. The method pursued is as follows: The members leave the seats which they have occupied during the organization, and take places in the lobby. The Clerk having previously placed slips containing the names of members in a hat, a page draws them therefrom. The Clerk announces each name as it is drawn, and the member named selects his seat and occupies it until the drawing is completed. Sometimes certain members are permitted to select their seats without drawing on account of length of service or bodily infirmity.

This practice can be adopted by resolution if it is deemed desirable.

Governor's Message.

On the second day, it is usual for the two Houses to appoint a joint committee "to wait upon His Excellency the Governor and inform him that they are ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to present to them." The committee thus chosen having performed this duty, report to the Senate and the House the hour at which the Governor will deliver his annual message.

At the hour designated, the two Houses meet in joint assembly. A committee is appointed to escort the Governor to the Hall. This committee presents the Governor to the President of the Senate, who in turn presents him to the joint assembly, whereupon he proceeds with the reading of his message. Subsequently, the Senate and House, sitting separately, by resolution, refer the several passages of the message to the appropriate standing committees, or to special committees, if it shall be so ordered. Committees are sometimes appointed to make this distribution of topics, and report by resolution.

The Committees.

It was the custom in the Territorial Council, and the same practice has been pursued in the State Senate, with one exception, for the President to appoint the standing committees. The exception occurred in the

Third Legislative Assembly, when the selections were made by a caucus of the Senators belonging to the party having a majority in that body, and appointed by resolution.

In the House, the standing committees are always appointed by the Speaker.

It is desirable that the committees in both Houses should be appointed as early in the session as possible.

Joint Assembly.

The two Houses may be convened in joint assembly at any time in pursuance of a concurrent resolution. For the purpose of electing United States Senators, the term is fixed by the laws of the United States. (See "Election of Senators," INFRA.)

A few minutes before the time fixed, a Senator moves "that the Senate proceed to the chamber of the House of Representatives for the purpose of holding a joint assembly." The motion having been adopted, the Senators form in procession, headed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who is followed by the President and Secretary and by the members. Upon their arrival at the bar of the House, the customary proceedings are as follows:

Sergeant-at-Arms of the House—"Mr. Speaker."

The Speaker—"Mr. Sergeant."

Sergeant-at-Arms—"The Honorable the Senate of the State of Montana."

The Speaker—"The Honorable the Senate."

The Speaker taps with the gavel and the members of the House arise. The Senators proceed to the seats provided for them and remain standing. The President advances to the desk, and the Speaker delivers to him the gavel; whereupon he taps the desk and all the members take their seats. The President then announces: "The Senate and House of Representatives, convened in joint assembly, will please be in order."

The Secretary calls the roll of the Senate, and the Chief Clerk, the roll of the House. The presence of a quorum of each body being ascertained, the joint assembly proceeds with the transaction of its business. Upon its conclusion, a Senator moves "that the joint assembly be dissolved and that the Senate retire from the chamber of the House." The motion having been adopted, the Senate withdraws, and the Speaker assumes the gavel and calls the House to order.

During the session of the Third Legislative Assembly, it was decided that a motion to dissolve the joint assembly is equivalent to a motion to adjourn and has the same precedence.

If, upon the approach of the Senate, the House should be in Committee of the Whole the Speaker should at once resume the chair, without a motion that the committee arise.

Mileage.

It is customary for each house to appoint a committee on mileage, to report the number of miles traveled by each member in going from his place of residence to, and returning from the seat of government, and the amount to which he is entitled therefor. For convenience, a statement of mileage for the county seats is here appended:

COUNTY.	COUNTY SEAT.	MILES.	AMOUNT.
Beaverhead	Dillon	284	$ 56 80
Cascade	Great Falls	198	39 60
Choteau	Fort Benton	284	56 80
Custer	Miles City	774	154 80
Dawson	Glendive	928	185 60
Deer Lodge	Deer Lodge	130	26 00
Fergus	Lewistown	436	97 20
Flathead	Kalispell	1,266	253 20
Gallatin	Bozeman	198	39 60
Granite	Philipsburg	194	38 80
Jefferson	Boulder	75	15 00
Lewis and Clarke	Helena	2	40
Madison	Virginia City	350	70 00
Meagher	White Sulphur Springs	150	30 00
Missoula	Missoula	250	50 00
Park	Livingston	246	49 20
Ravalli	Stevensville	304	60 80
Silver Bow	Butte	144	28 80
Teton	Choteau	284	56 80
Valley	Glasgow	750	150 00
Yellowstone	Billings	478	95 60

Duties of Officers.

The duties of the Speaker, Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House are sufficiently prescribed in the rules of that body, and they will serve for the guidance of the corresponding officers of the Senate.

It is the duty of Assistant Secretary and Assistant Clerk to transscribe in a book the journals of their respective houses, to officiate at the reading desk when required, and to perform the duties of Secretary and Chief Clerk in their absence or inability. It is also customary for them to serve as Clerk of the Committee of the Whole.

It is the duty of the Enrolling Clerk to make clear, legible copies of all bills that have been concurred in without erasures or interlineations.

It is the duty of the Engrossing Clerk to make plain copies of all bills that have been ordered to a third reading, inserting in their proper places all amendments that have been adopted prior to the order for their engrossment.

The committee clerks should perform such services as they may be instructed to discharge by the chairmen and their members of the committees to which they are respectively assigned.

All members of the clerical force should be in attendance from 9 A.

M. to 6 P. M., with an intermission of one hour at noon, and at all other times when their presence is required, and should be ready, when not engaged in the performance of their special duties, to assist the Secretary and Chief Clerk.

The Pages should observe the same hours of attendance as are above designated for clerks. They should receive from the Sergeant-at-Arms the printed bills and arrange them in order on the files of members. During sessions they should occupy convenient stations, and when a member arises to present a notice, bill or resolution, they should advance promptly and quietly, and deliver it to the Secretary or Chief Clerk. They should not leave the hall during sessions without permission of the presiding officer, and should at all times demean themselves respectfully toward members and officers.

Election of Senators.

The proceedings for the election of United States Senators are prescribed in Title II. of Chapter 1, Revised Statutes of the United States, as follows:

Section 14. The Legislature of each State which is chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent such State in Congress shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in Congress.

Section 15. Such election shall be conducted in the following manner: Each House shall openly, by a viva voce vote of each member present, name one person for Senator in Congress from such State, and the name of the person so voted for, who receives a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each House, shall be entered on the journal of that House by the Clerk or Secretary thereof; or if either House fails to give such majority to any person on that day, the fact shall be entered on the journal. At twelve o'clock meridian of the day following that on which proceedings are required to take place as aforesaid, the members of the two Houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the journal of each House shall then be read, and if the same person has received a majority of the votes in each House, he shall be declared duly elected Senator. But if the same person has not received a majority of the votes in each House, or if either House has failed to take proceedings as required by this section, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a viva voce vote of each member present, a person for Senator; and the person who receives a majority of all the votes of the joint assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected. If no person receives such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock meridian of each succeeding day during the session of the Legislature, and shall take at least one vote until a Senator is elected.

Section 16. Whenever, on the meeting of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy exists in the representation of such State in the Senate, the Legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after meeting and organization, to elect a person to fill such vacancy, in the manner prescribed in the preceding section for the election of a Senator for a full term.

Section 17. Whenever, during the session of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy occurs in the representation of such State in the Senate, similar proceedings to fill such vacancy shall be had on the second Tuesday after the Legislature is organized and has had notice of such vacancy.

Section 18. It shall be the duty of the Executive of the State from which any Senator has been chosen to certify his election, under the seal of the State, to the President of the Senate of the United States.

Section 19. The certificate mentioned in the preceding section shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State of the State.

Notice of the Introduction of Bills.

Rule 6 of the Senate and Rule 25 of the House requires that one day's notice shall be given of the introduction of a bill, unless such notice shall be dispensed with by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. The following will serve as a form for that purpose:

(Date)

Mr. President (or Mr. Speaker): I hereby give notice that I will on to-morrow or some subsequent day introduce a Bill for an act, etc., (giving the title in full.)

(Signature of Member.)

The Secretary or Chief Clerk enters upon the journal:

Notices of the introduction of bills were given as follows: (Giving in separate paragraphs the names of the members and the titles of the bills.)

He also addresses a communication to the other House, informing it what notices have been given.

Introduction of Bills.

On the following day, or any future day, the member addresses the chair, and, upon being recognized, states: "I ask leave to introduce a bill in pursuance of notice previously given."

A page receives the bill and delivers it to the Secretary or Chief Clerk, who endorses upon it its number (as "H. B. No. 11"), and under the proper order of business reads it at length. The chair then announces: "First reading of the bill. Are there any objections to its introduction? There being no objections, it will be read a second time by its title." Thereupon the clerk reads its title, and the chair announces: "Second reading of the bill." In the House the first and second readings of all bills appropriating money are required to be read at length.

If objection is made after its first reading, the chair puts the question: "Shall the bill be rejected?" If the motion prevails, the bill is not entertained, but may be offered again at a subsequent session in pursuance of another notice.

Preparation of Bills.

An ordinary appropriation bill may be in the following form:

A BILL

For an Act to Appropriate to Richard Roe a Sum of Money Therein Named.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana:

Section 1. There is hereby appropriated to Richard Roe, out of any money in the State Treasury belonging to the general fund, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred dollars, being full payment for furniture for the use of the Legislative Assembly.

This bill should be endorsed as follows:

H. B. No.

A BILL

For an Act Apropriating to Richard Roe a sum of Money Therein Named.

Smith.

Printing of Bills.

The practice following the second reading of a bill is different in the two Houses. In the Senate, it is referred to the appropriate committee, and not printed unless it is reported back with a favorable recommendation from the majority or minority of the committee. In the House, it is referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered printed immediately after it has been read a second time.

In either House, when a bill is ordered to be printed, the clerk assigned to the Committee on Printing makes a copy, which is delivered to the printer. Some labor can be spared if members will have their bills type-written in duplicate and provide a copy for the printer.

When the printed copies are returned, the Committee on Printing should compare them with the original, and, if found correct, should report as follows:

(Date.)

Mr. President (or Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Printing, to whom was referred S. B. No. , respectfully report the same back correctly printed.

Chairman.

The House rules require that the titles of bills be given at length in all reports of committees.

In the Senate, when a bill is reported back from the Committee on Printing, having been already considered by the appropriate standing committee, it is immediately placed on the general file. In the House, it is first referred to the standing committee having charge of its subject matter.

Reports of Committees.

The following forms for reports of committees will perhaps be found sufficient:

(Date.)

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Appropriations and Claims, to whom was referred H. B. No. 11, "A Bill for an act appropriating to Richard Roe a sum of money therein named," respectfully report the same back with an amendment, and recommend its passage when so amended.

Amend Section 1 by striking out the words, "one hundred" in the th line, and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "seventy-five."

Chairman.

Or, "and recommend that it do pass:" or, "that it do not pass:" or, "that it be indefinitely postponed:" or, "that it be referred to a select committee."

Committee of the Whole.

When a bill has been printed and reported back from the committee to which it was referred—in whatever order those proceedings may occur—it is placed on the general file. When the order of business, "Third Reading of Bills," is reached, it is usual for a member to move "that the Senate (or House) resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of bills on the general file," or "for the consideration of general orders.

The motion having been put and adopted, the presiding officer says: "The gentleman from ———, Mr. ———, will please take the chair." The member designated assumes the chair, calls the committee to order, and announces that "the Senate (or House), in Committee of the Whole, has under consideration"— (reading the title of the first bill on the general file). He then usually hands it to the assistant clerk, who reads the first section; whereupon the chairman announces: "Section 1 is before the committee and open to amendment." If an amendment is offered,

the question of its adoption is put to the committee; if not, the chairman proceeds: "No amendments being offered, Section 2 will be read." And so on, until the reading is completed.

At the close of the last section it is usual to announce: "Section — and the whole bill are before the committee and open to amendment." This practice is followed for the convenience of members who have not prepared their amendments in time to offer them when the sections to which they are addressed were read.

At this point, after the friends of the bill have perfected it, it is customary for its opponents to open their attack. After the discussion of the bill to such an extent as may be desired, if no amendments are adopted, a motion is made that the bill be reported back to the House, with the recommendation that it do pass, or that it do not pass, or that it be indefinitely postponed. When there are amendments, the motion is that it pass as amended.

When the committee has concluded its labors, or sooner, if the lateness of the hour or other circumstances requires, it is moved that "the committee arise and report progress." This being analogous to a motion to adjourn, is not debateable. Upon its adoption, the presiding officer resumes the chair and calls the House to order. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole then addresses the Speaker, and is recognized as "Mr. Chairman." Thereupon he presents his report, which may be in the following form:

(Date.)

The Committee of the Whole, having had under consideration the general file of bills, have instructed me to report as follows:

That H. B. No. — (Insert title) be amended as follows: Amend Sec. 1 by striking out the words "——" where the same occur in the —— the line of the printed bill and insert in lieu thereof the words —— (And any other amendments.)

And that as so amended, the bill do pass.

That S. B. No. — (Insert title) be concurred in.

That S. B. No. — (Insert title) be indefinitely postponed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

——— ———

Chairman.

In case the chairman does not have his report in readiness to present when the committee arises, he asks for further time, which is granted without a motion, no objection being made. Upon the presentation of the report, the recommendations are forthwith acted upon by the house.

Engrossment and Third Reading.

After a bill has been considered in Committee of the Whole, the next motion is that it "be engrossed and read a third time." This having been adopted the bill goes to the Engrossing Clerk, who makes a plain copy, inserting amendments in their proper places. The Committee on Engrossment compares this copy with the original bill, and reports it to the house, for which purpose the form suggested for reports from the Committee on Printing, may be followed, with the necessary changes.

The bill is then read a third time (See Senate Rule No. 11 and House Rule No. 34), and the presiding officer announces: "Third reading of the bill. This bill having received its three several readings, the question is shall it pass?" Or, in the case of the bill originating in the other house, "Shall it be concurred in?" Those who are in favor of the passage of (or "concurrence in") the bill, will as your names are called, answer 'aye;' those who are opposed will answer 'no.' The Clerk will call the roll." The Clerk calls the roll, recapitulates the vote and hands the slip to the presiding officer, who announces the result.

Enrolling and Signing.

When a bill has been passed, the Clerk should as soon as practicable, transmit it to the other house. Upon receiving the concurrence of that body, it should be returned, and thereupon it is delivered to the Enrolling Clerk. After he has copied it, the Committee on Enrollment compares the copy with the original bill, and if found correct, presents it to the presiding officer of the house in which it originated for his signature. Upon receiving the bill, he announces: "The Senate (or House) will please take notice that the chair is about to sign," reading the title of the bill, and thereupon signs it. The same committee then takes it to the other house, where like proceedings are had, and then delivers it to the Governor, which is reported in the following form:

(Date.)

Your Committee on Enrollment respectfully report that we have this day, at the hour of 12 o'clock and 10 minutes P. M. delivered to His Excellency, the Governor, H. B. No. —. An Act etc., (giving title in full.)

Chairman.

In the enrollment of a bill, the Clerk should omit from the title the words, "A bill for," and commence "An Act," etc.

Messages Between the Houses.

Communications from one house to the other are usually delivered by the Sergeant-at-Arms or Assistant. Upon his arrival at the bar of the Senate, for example, the proceedings are as follows:

Sergeant-at-Arms (of the Senate)—"Mr. President," and, upon being recognized, adds: "Message from the House of Representatives." The messenger steps inside the bar of the Senate and says:

"Mr. President."

The President—"Mr. Sergeant."

The Sergeant—"I am directed by the House of Representatives to deliver to you the accompanying communication in writing."

The President—"The communication will be received and considered under the appropriate order of business."

A page then takes the message from the Sergeant and delivers it to the Secretary.

Messages From the Governor.

Messages from the Governor are delivered by the Private Secretary. His presence is announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who addresses the President or Speaker, and says: "Message from the Governor." The Private Secretary addresses the presiding officer and is recognized as "Mr. Secretary:" whereupon he announces: "I am directed by His Excellency, the Governor, to deliver to you the accompanying communication in writing." The message is delivered by a page to the chair.

If either house is in Committee of the Whole upon the arrival of a message from the other house, or the Governor, the presiding officer immediately resumes the chair and calls the house to order.

Quorums, Etc.

The Senate consists of twenty-one members and the House of sixty-one. It follows that a quorum of the former body is eleven, and of the latter thirty-one. The presence of a quorum is necessary to the transaction of any business, except that a lesser number may adjourn from day to day or order a call of the House. Ordinarily, a majority of the members present and voting is sufficient to adopt a motion, pass a bill, etc., but upon some questions a two-thirds vote is required, thus:

To approve a bill, the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding. (Const., Art. VII., Sec. 12.)

To propose amendments to the Constitution. (Const., Art. XIX., Sec. 9.)

To expel a member. (Const., Art. V., Sec. 11.)

To repass any "order, resolution or vote in which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on the question of adjournment, or relating solely to the transaction of the business of the two Houses." (Const., Art. V., Sec. 40.)

To convict upon a trial for impeachment. (Const., Art., V., Sec. 16.)

To dispense with the first or third reading of a bill at length. (Senate Rule 11.)

To suspend the rules. (Senate Rule 40, House Rule 88, joint rule 21.)

To dispense with notice of the introduction of a bill. (Senate Rule 6, House Rule 28.)

To consider a bill out of its order. (House Rule 37.)

To adopt a motion for the previous question. (House Rule 68.)

To introduce a bill, resolution or memorial previously passed by one House and rejected by the other. (Joint Rule 8.)

The following table may be found convenient by presiding officers:

NO. PRESENT.	MAJORITY.	TWO-THIRDS.	NO. PRESENT.	MAJORITY.	TWO-THIRDS.
11	6	8	47	24	32
12	7	8	48	25	32
13	7	9	49	25	33
14	8	10	50	26	34
15	8	10	51	26	34
16	9	11	52	27	35
17	9	12	53	27	36
18	10	12	54	28	36
19	10	13	55	28	37
20	11	14	56	29	38
21	11	14	57	29	38
22	12	15	58	30	39
23	12	16	59	30	40
24	13	16	60	31	40
25	13	17	61	31	41
26	14	18	62	32	42
27	14	18	63	32	42
28	15	19	64	33	43
29	15	20	65	33	44
30	16	20	66	34	44
31	16	21	67	34	45
32	17	22	68	35	46
33	17	22	69	35	46
34	18	23	70	36	47
35	18	24	71	36	48
36	19	24	72	37	48
37	19	25	73	37	49
38	20	26	74	38	50
39	20	26	75	38	50
40	21	27	76	39	51
41	21	28	77	39	52
42	22	28	78	40	52
43	22	29	79	40	53
44	23	30	80	41	54
45	23	30	81	41	54
46	24	31	82	42	55

The History of a Bill.

Under this caption, it is proposed to recite the several processes through which a bill passes from the notice of its introduction to the time that it receives the signature of the Governor. Some diversity of practice exists, but the following will serve for purpose of illustrating the procedure that is ordinarily pursued.

In the House, on the 8th day of January, under the order of business, "Notices," Mr. Doe arose to his feet and said:

"Mr. Speaker."

The Speaker—"The gentleman from — —."

Mr. Doe—"I desire to give notice of the introduction of a bill."

A page took the notice from Mr. Doe's hand and delivered it to the Chief Clerk, who read as follows:

Jan. 8, 189 .

Mr. Speaker: I hereby give notice that I will on to-morrow, or some subsequent day, introduce "A Bill for an act to create the county of Edgerton, to define its boundaries and provide for its organization."

DOE.

On Jan. 9th, Mr. Doe addressed the Speaker, and, upon being recognized, said:

"I ask leave to introduce a bill in pursuance of notice already given."

A page handed the bill to the Chief Clerk. On the same day, under the order of business, "Reading of Bills," etc., the Chief Clerk read it at length.

The Speaker—"First reading of the bill. Are they any objections to the bill? If not, it will be read a second time by its title."

The Chief Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Speaker—"Second reading of the bill. Under Rule 32, it will be ordered printed."

The Chief Clerk delivered the bill to the chairman of the Committee on Printing, who caused a copy to made and handed the copy to the printer.

On Jan. 11th, the Committee on Printing reported as follows:

Jan. 11, 189—.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Printing to whom was referred House Bill No. 1, "A Bill for an act to create the county of Edgerton, to define its boundaries and provide for its organization," respectfully reports the same back correctly printed.

SMITH,
Chairman.

The Speaker—"Unless some other disposition is desired, the bill will be referred to the Committee on Towns, Counties and Highways."

Upon the return of the bill from the printer, the pages placed a copy on the file of House bills upon the desk of each member, and the Sergeant-at-Arms delivered a sufficient number to the Senate for distribution among the members of that body.

On Jan. 14th, the Committee on Towns, Counties and Highways reported as follows:

Jan. 11, 189—.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Towns, Counties and Highways, to whom was referred House Bill No. 1, "A Bill for an act to create the county of Edgerton, to define its boundaries and provide for its organization," respectfully report the same back to the House and recommend its passage.

JONES,
Chairman.

The bill was then placed in the files of the Chief Clerk marked "General Orders."

On Jan. 15, under the order of business, "Consideration of the General Orders," the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and the bill having been read section by section, and no amendments having been offered, it was reported back with a recommendation that it do pass.

Upon receiving the report of the Committee of the Whole, the Speaker said: "The question is, shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time?" That question having been decided in the affirmative, the bill was delivered by the Chief Clerk to the Engrossing Clerk, who rewrote it in a plain hand, including endorsements. (This might have been dispensed with under Rule 20.)

On Jan. 17 the Committee on Engrossment reported the bill back correctly engrossed, and it was placed on the calendar for a third reading.

On Jan 18th, under the order of business, "Third Reading of House Bills," the Chief Clerk read the bill by its title (as it contained no pro-

vision appropriating money"; whereupon the Speaker said: "Third reading of the bill. This bill having been read three several times, the question is, shall the bill pass?" The ayes and noes were then called, and there being a majority in the affirmative, the Speaker announced that the bill was passed. He then read the title of the bill, and in the absence of objections announced that the title was approved as read.

On the same day the engrossed copy was transmitted to the Senate by the Chief Clerk, with the following communication:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
HELENA, Mont., Jan 18, 189-

Mr. President: I am directed by the House to inform your honorable body that the House has passed the following bills, copies of which are herewith transmitted, and to request your concurrence in the same:

H. B. No. 1. A Bill for an Act to create the County of Edgerton, to define its boundaries and provide for its organization.

* * * *

Very Respectfully,
GEORGE JONES,
Chief Clerk.

In the Senate, on Jan. 19th, under the order of business, "Messages from the House of Representatives," the bill was read a first and second time, and referred by the President to the Committee on Counties, Towns and Municipal Corporations.

On Jan. 22d it was reported back by the committee last named with a recommendation that it be considered in, and placed on the general file.

On Jan. 23d it was concurred in Committee of the Whole, and reported back and concurrence recommended. The President thereupon put the question: "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading," and it being so ordered, it was read a third time by its title. The President then, after reciting that the bill had been read three several times, put the question, "Shall the bill be concurred in?" The ayes and noes having been called, and the question decided in the affirmative the President announced the result and the approval of the title.

On the same day it was sent back to the House with a message announcing the concurrence of the Senate, and was thereupon delivered to the Enrolling Clerk.

On Jan. 25th, the Committee on Enrollment, having compared the enrolled with the engrossed copy, reported it back, and the Speaker made the following announcement: "The House will please take notice that the Speaker is about to sign "An Act to create the county," etc., and thereupon affixed his signature.

Previous to this, however, the Chief Clerk affixed a certificate as follows:

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing bill originated in the House of Representatives.
GEO. JONES,
Chief Clerk

The chairman of the Committee on Enrollment then took the bill to the Senate, and his presence having been announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, it was delivered to the President, who signed it with the same formality that was observed in the House.

On Jan. 26th, the chairman of the same committee delivered it to the Governor, took his receipt and reported his action to the House, stating the precise time at which it was delivered.

On Jan. 30th the Governor sent the following message to the House:

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
HELENA, MONT., Jan. 30, 189—.

To the Honorable, the Speaker, and House of Representatives:

I have this day approved and signed House Bill No. 1, being "An Act to create the county of Edgerton, to define its boundaries and provide for its organization."

Respectfully,

_____,
Governor.

The endorsements on the bill were as follows:

H. B. NO. 1.

A BILL.

For An Act to Create the County of Edgerton, to Define Its Boundaries and Provide for Its Organization

(In red ink.)

HOUSE: Jan. 9, introduced by Mr. Doe, read a first and second time and ordered printed. Jan. 11, reported by the Committee on Printing correctly printed, and referred to the Committee on Towns, Counties and Highways. Jan. 14, reported back by Committee on Towns, Counties and Highways, and passage recommended. Jan. 15, considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. Jan. 17, reported back by the Committee on Engrossment, correctly engrossed. Jan. 18, read a third time and passed. Title agreed to.

SENATE: Jan. 19, read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on Towns, Counties and Municipal Corporations. Jan. 22, reported by Committee on Towns, Counties and Municipal Corporations and concurrence recommended. Jan. 23, considered in Committee of the Whole, read a third time and concurred in. Title agreed to.

HOUSE: Jan. 23, ordered enrolled.

DOE.

Rules of the Senate.

Rule 1.—Hours of Meeting. The hours of meeting of the Senate shall be 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., unless otherwise specially ordered by vote of the Senate.

Rule 2.—Call of the Senate. The President shall call the Senate to order at the stated hour, and after roll call and prayer by the Chaplain the journal of the preceding day shall be read, corrected and approved.

Rule 3.—President pro tem. The President pro tem. shall in the absence of the President, take the chair and call the Senate to order at the hours of the meetings of the Senate, and have the same power as the President, but the President pro tem. shall vote only as any other member of the Senate. When the Senate is equally divided, the Secretary shall take the decision of the President.

Rule 4.—Absentees. No Senator shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave first obtained. A less number than a quorum of the Senate are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person, for any or all absent Senators, as the majority of such Senators present shall agree, at the expense of such absent Senators respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient, and this rule shall apply as well to the first meeting of the Senate, at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session after the hour has arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned.

The President or acting President of the Senate, or if less than a quorum thereof, shall have the power to issue process, directed to the Sergeant-at-arms, or any other person, to compel the attendance of Senators absent without leave. Any Senator who shall refuse to obey such process, unless sick and unable to attend, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of the Senate, and the Sergeant-at-Arms, or other person to whom such process may be directed, shall have the power to use such force as may be necessary to compel the attendance of such absent Senator, and for this purpose he may command the force of the county, or of any county in the State.

Rule 5. Order of Business. After the reading and approving of the journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Presentation of Petitions.
2. Reports of Standing Committees.
3. Reports of Select Committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Messages from the House of Representatives.
6. Introduction of Bills.
7. First Reading of Bills.
8. Second Reading of Bills.
9. Motions, Resolutions and Notices.
10. Business on the General File, and Third Reading of Bills.
11. Unfinished Business of the Preceding day.
12. Special Orders of the Day.
13. Reports of the Committees on Enrollment and Engrossment shall at all times be in order.

Provided, That messages from the Governor, State Officers and from the House of Representatives may, on motion from any Senator, be considered at any time.

Rule 6. Introduction of Bills. All bills, resolutions, reports and papers, when introduced, shall be endorsed with the name of the Senator or committee presenting the same to the Senate. Every bill shall be introduced by a Senator after a notice given, or by an order of the Senate, or on report of a committee, and one day's notice at least shall be given of the introduction of a bill, unless two-thirds of the members present shall vote to dispense with such notice.

Rule 7.—Three Readings of Bills. Every bill, memorial or joint resolution requiring the signature of the Governor shall receive three several readings previous to its passage, and the President shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second or third reading. But no such bill, memorial or joint resolution shall receive a second and third reading on the same day.

Rule 8.—Commitments. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it has been twice read. If objections are raised to the bill on its first reading, the question shall be: "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading without further question.

Rule 9.—Bill or Memorial Requiring Three Readings. On the second reading, every bill or memorial requiring three readings shall be referred to the appropriate standing committee which shall be announced by the President, unless the Senate, on motion, makes a different order in relation thereto.

Rule 10. Printing of Bills and Papers. Two hundred copies of every bill, memorial and joint resolution requiring three readings shall be printed after the second reading and report thereof from the appropriate committee, in case such committee, or a minority thereof, shall recommend the passage of the same. And in any event, the Senate may

order the printing of any bill, memorial or joint resolution. And all bills, memorials or joint resolutions that shall be printed shall remain at least one day on the files after being printed before being considered: provided, that under no circumstances shall the original bill be placed in the hands of the printer, but a true copy thereof shall be made under the direction of the printing committee, and forthwith by that committee delivered to the printer.

Rule 11.—Bills to be Read Twice at Length. The first and third reading of every bill, resolution or memorial shall be at length, unless the Senate by a two-thirds vote shall dispense with one reading at length: and in no case of bills appropriating money shall the requirement of two readings at length be dispensed with without the unanimous consent of the Senators present.

The second reading of every bill, resolution or memorial shall be by its title.

Rule 12.—Engrossment of Bills. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or other paper originating in the Senate and requiring three readings previous to being passed shall be, "Shall it be engrossed and read a third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the House of Representatives, "Shall it be ordered to a third reading?" And no amendments shall be received for discussion at the third reading of any bill, but it shall at all times be in order, before the final passage of such bill to move its commitment under special instructions.

Rule 13.—Question on Passage of Bills. Upon a third reading of a Senate bill, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, 'Shall the bill pass?'" Upon the third reading of the House bills the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, 'Shall the bill be concurred in?'"

Rule 14.—Bills, Amendments and Resolutions Engrossed. All bills, amendments and resolutions, after being engrossed, in pursuance of the order of the Senate, shall be carefully examined and reported back by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, the engrossed copy to be transmitted to the House of Representatives with the proper indorsements, and the original retained by the Senate.

Rule 15.—General File. All bills having received two readings and reported back by a committee shall constitute the General File. Bills in the General File shall be arranged therein by the Secretary in the order in which they are reported, or referred thereto as aforesaid, and shall be considered in the same order, unless the Senate shall direct otherwise.

Rule 16.—Bill or Resolution Open to Amendment. Substitutes may be offered at any time when a bill or resolution is open to amendment previous to engrossment, and when adopted shall take the place of the original bill or resolution, and shall be open to amendment.

Rule 17.—Motion or Proposition, on Subject Different. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment or substitute.

Rule 18.—Largest Sum and Longest Time. In filling up blanks, the largest sum or number and the longest time shall be put first.

Rule 19.—Amendment to Constitution or Bill. When an amendment to the Constitution or any bill, requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators, is under consideration, the concurrence of two-thirds shall not be required to decide any question for amendment or extending to the merits, being short of the final question.

Rule. 20.—Standing Committees:

1. Agriculture and Manufactures, to consist of 3 members.
2. Commerce and Navigation, to consist of 3 members.
3. Mileage, to consist of 3 members.
4. Corporations, other than Municipal, to consist of 5 members.
5. Counties, Towns and Municipal Corporations, to consist of 5 members.
6. Education, to consist of 3 members.
7. Engrossed Bills, to consist of 3 members.
8. Enrolled Bills, to consist of 3 members.
9. Federal Relations, to consist of 5 members.
10. Finance and Claims, to consist of 5 members.
11. Judiciary, to consist of 5 members.
12. Military Affairs, to consist of 3 members.
13. Mines and Mining, to consist of 3 members.
14. Public Buildings, Hospitals, Prisons and Asylums, to consist of 5 members.
15. Public Lands, to consist of 5 members.
16. Public Morals, to consist of 3 members.
17. Printing, to consist of 3 members.
18. Roads, Highways and Bridges, to consist of 5 members.
19. Libraries, to consist of 3 members.
20. Irrigation and Water Rights, to consist of 5 members.
21. Fish and Game, to consist of 3 members.
22. Elections and Privileges, to consist of 5 members.
23. Labor and Capital, to consist of 5 members.
24. Stock Growing and Grazing, to consist of 5 members.
25. Immigration, to consist of 5 members.
26. Apportionment and Representation, to consist of 5 members.
27. Rules, to consist of 3 members.

Rule 21.—Committees of the Senate. All committees of the Senate, special and standing, and all joint committees on the part thereof, shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise specially ordered, and a majority of the Senate may at any time change the membership of any committee, by giving one day's notice thereof.

Rule 22.—No Committee Shall Elect Clerk. No committee, standing or special, shall elect a clerk without first obtaining the consent of the Senate.

Rule 23.—Order to Refer. When a resolution shall be offered or a motion made to refer any subject, and different committees shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:

1st. The Committee of the Whole Senate.

2nd. A Standing Committee.

3rd. A Select Committee.

Rule 24.—Order of Precedence. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but the following privileged questions, which shall have precedence in the following order:

1. To adjourn.
2. For a call of the Senate.
3. To lay on the table.
4. To postpone to a certain day.
5. To commit.
6. To amend.
7. To postpone indefinitely.

Rule 25.—Debatable Motions. No motion shall be debated until the same be seconded and distinctly announced by the President; and it shall be reduced to writing if desired by the President or any Senator, and read by the Secretary before the same shall be debated. A motion may be withdrawn at any time before amendment.

Rule 26.—When Reading of a Paper is Called For. When the reading of a paper is called for (except petitions), and the same is objected to by any Senator, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without debate. But this rule is not applicable to any bill, resolution, amendment, or other proposition which may be at the time directly under consideration.

Rule 27.—When a Senator Shall Speak. Every Senator, when he speaks, shall, standing in his place, address the President, and when he has finished he shall sit down. No Senator shall speak more than twice in any one debate on the same day and at the same stage of the bill, without leave; and Senators who have once spoken shall not again be entitled to the floor (except for explanation) to the exclusion of another who has not spoken.

Rule 28.—Who Shall Speak. When two or more Senators shall rise at once, the President shall name the Senator who is to speak first.

Rule 29.—When Called to Order. When a Senator shall be called to order he shall sit down until the President shall have determined whether he is in order or not; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator. If the Senator be called to order for words spoken, the exceptional language shall immediately be taken down in writing.

Rule 30.—Previous Question. The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put." It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the Senators present upon division and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate and bring the

Senate to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, upon pending amendments and then upon the main question. On a motion for the previous question, and prior to the seconding of the same a call of the Senate shall be in order, but after a majority of the Senators have seconded such motion, no call shall be in order prior to the decision of the main question. If the previous question is negatived, the Senate shall proceed in the same manner as if the motion had not been made.

Rule 31.—No Debate on Motion for Previous Question. On a motion for the previous question, and under the previous question there shall be no debate. And all incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question (or while acting under the previous question), shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

Rule 32.—When Ayes and Noes Called For. When the ayes and noes shall be called for by two members present, every member within the bar of the Senate at the time the question was put, shall declare openly and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the ayes and noes, and upon the call of the Senate, the names of the Senators shall be taken alphabetically. When the ayes and noes shall be taken upon any question in pursuance of this rule, no Senator shall be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to vote after the decision is announced from the chair.

Rule 33.—Senator Absent Without Bar of Senate. Whenever any Senator is absent without the bar of the Senate when his name is called on the call of ayes and noes on any vote about to be taken, his vote shall not be received unless unanimously agreed to by the Senators present; nor shall a Senator be counted, on a division of a vote, who is absent without the bar of the Senate without leave.

Rule 34.—Motion to Reconsider On the day succeeding that on which a final vote on any bill or resolution has been taken, said vote may be reconsidered on the motion of any Senator: provided, notice of intention to move such reconsideration shall have been given on the day on which such final vote was taken by a Senator voting with the majority; and it shall not be in order for any Senator to move a reconsideration on the day on which such final vote was taken. Said motion of reconsideration shall have precedence over every other motion except a motion to adjourn. No notice of reconsideration shall be in order on the day preceding the last day of the session.

Rule 35.—No Report to be Made to House. If a Senator gives notice that he intends to move a reconsideration, the Secretary shall not report the bill or resolution to the House of Representatives till the resolution (reconsideration) is disposed of, or the time for moving the same has expired.

Rule 36.—Titles of Bills to be Inserted in Journal. The titles of bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted in the journal.

Rule 37.—Proceedings of the Senate to be Entered in Journal. The proceedings of the Senate, when not acting as a Committee of the Whole, shall be entered on the journal as concisely as possible, care being taken to record a true and accurate account of the proceedings; but every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journal, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial or paper presented to the Senate shall also be inserted in the journal.

Rule 38.—Rules of Senate in Committee of the Whole. The rules of the Senate shall be observed in the Committee of the Whole, so far as applicable, except limiting the number of times of speaking, and except that the ayes and noes shall not be taken.

Rule 39.—Cushing's Law and Practice. In all cases not provided for in these rules, the Senate shall be governed by the law and practice as laid down in Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies.

Rule 40.—Rules, When Can be Changed—No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded or changed, without the concurrence of a majority of the Senate and one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, which motion shall embrace the proposed amendment; but a rule or order may be suspended temporarily by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present, except rules or orders relating to the final passage of bills.

All proposed amendments on any proposed new rules shall be referred to the Committee on Rules without debate.

Rule 41.—Rooms, Passages and Buildings of Senate Under Control of President. The rooms, passages and buildings set apart for the use of the Senate shall be under the control and direction of the President of the Senate, and he shall have the control and direction of the journals, papers and bills of the Senate; he shall see that all the officers of the Senate perform their respective duties, and may assign places to reporters.

Rule 42.—Disturbance or Disorderly Conduct in Lobbies. In case of a disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobbies, the President (or Chairman of the whole Senate) shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

Rule 43.—President's Right to Name Senator to the Chair. The President shall have the right to name any Senator to perform the duties of the chair, who is hereby vested during such time, with all the powers of the President; but [such] substitute shall not lose the right of voting on any question while so presiding.

Rule 44.—Messengers Introduced. Messengers are introduced in any state of business, except while a question is being put, where the ayes and noes are being called, or while the ballots are being counted.

Rule 45.—Duty of Doorkeeper and Sergeant-at-Arms in Preserving Order. It shall be the duty of the doorkeeper to prohibit all persons, except Senators, members of the House of Representatives, state officers, officers of the two Houses, and such reporters as have seats

assigned them by the President, from coming within the bar of the Senate, unless invited by the President or a Senator, and it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest for contempt all persons outside the bar, or in the gallery, found engaged in loud conversation or otherwise making a noise, to the disturbance of the Senate.

Rule 46.—Nominations From the Governor. When nominations shall be sent by the Governor to the Senate for their confirmation, the same shall be, unless the Senate shall by a majority vote otherwise direct, acted upon at once.

Rule 47.—Secret Session. On a motion, made and seconded, to close the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business, which may in the opinion of the Senate require secrecy, the President shall require all persons except the members and Secretary of the Senate to withdraw, and during the discussion of said motion the doors shall remain closed; and every member and officer of the Senate shall keep secret all such matters, proceedings and things whereof secrecy shall be enjoined by order of the Senate.

Rule 48.—Engrossing and Enrolling Bills. All bills ordered engrossed shall be delivered te the Engrossing Clerk by the Secretary of the Senate, and the receipt in writing of the Engrossing Clerk taken therefor; and all said bills shall be engrossed in the order of their receipt by said Engrossing Clerk: and all Senate bills shall, after their final passage by and receipt from the House, be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk by the Secretary of the Senate in the order of their receipt from the House of Representatives, and the receipt in writing, of said Enrolling Clerk taken therefor; and said bills shall be enrolled by the Enrolling Clerk in the order of their receipt from the Secretary of the Senate.

Rule 49.—Privilege of Closing Debate. The author of a bill, motion or resolution, shall have the privilege of closing the debate, unless the previous question has been sustained.

Rule 50.—Time all Committees Shall Report. All committees of the Senate shall report their action on all bills or matters referred to them within five days after reference, unless at the request of the committee further time be granted.

Rules of the House

RULE I.

Duties of the Speaker.

1. The Speaker shall take the chair on every legislative day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned at the last sitting, immediately call the members to order, and after prayer by the Chaplain and on the appearance of a quorum, cause the proceedings of the last day's sitting to be read, having previously examined and approved the same.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries, or in the lobby, may cause the same to be cleared.

3. He shall have general control, except as provided by rule or law, of the Hall of the House, and of the corridors and passages.

4. He shall sign all acts, addresses and resolutions, in the presence of the House, and all writs, warrants, and subpœnas of, or issued by order of the House, and decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by permission of the House.

5. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting; and shall put questions in this form to-wit: "As many as are in favor (as the question may be) say Aye:" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are opposed say No:" if he doubts, or a division is called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and then those in the negative; if he still doubts, or a count is required by at least one-fifth of a quorum, he shall name one from each side of the question, to tell the members in the affirmative and negative, which being reported, he shall rise and state the decision.

6. He shall not be required to vote in ordinary legislative proceedings, except when his vote would be decisive, or on a yea and nay vote, or where the House is engaged in voting by ballot; and in all cases of a tie vote the question shall be lost, except on an appeal from the decision of the chair.

7. The hour for the meeting of the House shall be at 10 o'clock a. m., unless the House directs otherwise.

RULE II.

The Speaker pro tem shall perform all the duties of Speaker in the absence of that officer; and on such other occasions as the Speaker may request.

RULE III.

Duties of the Clerk.

1. The Chief Clerk shall keep a correct journal of the proceedings of the House and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him: he shall superintend the recording of the journal of the proceedings, the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records or papers belonging to the House to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker, and generally shall perform, under the direction of the Speaker, all the duties pertaining to his office as clerk.

2. Clerk may correct certain errors. The Chief Clerk and his engrossing clerks, in all proper cases, shall correct any mere clerical errors in any House bill, memorial or resolution, such as errors in orthography, or the use of one word for another, as "affect" for "effect," "previous" for "previously," and the like; and also all mistakes in numbering the sections and references thereto, whether such mistakes occur in the original bill or are caused by amendments made thereto: provided, such corrections shall not be made after engrossment, except by an order of the House; and provided further, that all such corrections shall be reported to the Speaker. But no corrections other than such as are authorized by this rule shall be made at any time by the clerk or his assistants, unless upon the order of the House.

RULE IV.

Duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to attend the House during its sessions, to maintain order under the direction of the speaker, and pending the election of the Speaker, or Speaker pro tempore, under the direction of the Clerk, execute the commands of the House, and all processes issued by authority thereof, directed to him by the Speaker.

RULE V.

The Chaplain shall attend at the commencement of each day's sitting of the House, and open the same with prayer.

RULE VI.

Of the Members.

1. Every member shall be present within the hall of the House during its sittings, unless excused or necessarily prevented; and shall vote on each question put, unless he has a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the event of such question.

2. Pairs shall be announced by the Clerk after the completion of the second roll call from a written list furnished him, and signed by the member making the statement to him.

RULE VII.

Questions of Privilege.

Questions of privilege shall be, first, those affecting the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings: second, the rights, reputation and conduct of the members individually in their representative capacity only: and shall have precedence of all other questions, except motions to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn, to adjourn, and for a recess.

RULE VIII.

Of Committees.

1. The Speaker shall appoint the following standing committees, to consist of such number of members, not exceeding eleven, as he may elect, unless otherwise specially ordered by the House:

1. Ways and Means.
2. Appropriations.
3. Judiciary.
4. Privileges and Elections.
5. Agriculture and Stock Growing.
6. Mines and Mining.
7. Towns, Counties and Highways.
8. Education.
9. Military Affairs.
10. Federal Relations.
11. Internal Improvements.
12. Improvements and Manufacturing.
13. State Lands.
14. Irrigation and Water Rights.
15. State Boards and Officers.
16. Labor.
17. Apportionment and Representation.
18. Railroads and Transportation.
19. State Institutions, Public Buildings and Grounds.
20. Fish and Game.
21. Affairs of Cities.
22. Rules and Joint Rules.
23. Mileage and Per Diem.
24. Immigration.
25. Printing.
26. Engrossment.
27. Enrollment.
28. Libraries.
29. Insurance.
30. Code.

2. He shall also appoint all select committees which shall be ordered by the House from time to time, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

3. The first named member of each committee shall be the chairman: and in his absence or being excused by the House, the next named member, and so on, as often as the case may happen, unless the committee by a majority of its number elect a chairman.

4. The majority of each committee shall appoint its clerk, who shall be paid at the public expense, the House having first provided for such clerk.

RULE IX.

Order of Business.

The first business of each day's session shall be prayer by the chaplain, roll call, reading of the Journal of the preceding day, and the correction of any errors that may be found to exist therein, after which the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Presentation of Petitions.
2. Notices.
3. Reports of Standing Committees.
4. Reports of Select Committees.
5. Introduction of Bills.
6. Motions and Resolutions.
7. Reading of House Bills, Resolutions and Memorials.
8. Consideration of Messages from the Governor or Senate.
9. Third Reading of House Bills.
10. Third Reading of Senate Bills.
11. Consideration of the General Orders.
12. Unfinished Business.

RULE X.

Absence of Committees.

No committee shall absent themselves by reason of their appointment during the sitting of the House without special leave, except committees of conference, engrossment or enrollment.

RULE XI.

Of Decorum and Debate.

1. When any member desires to speak or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and on being recognized may address the House from any place on the floor, or from the Clerk's desk, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, avoiding personalities.

2. When two or more members rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is first to speak; and no member shall occupy more than one hour in debate on any question in the House or in the committee, except as further provided in this rule.

3. The member reporting the measure under consideration from a committee may open and close, where general debate has been had thereon: and if it shall extend beyond one day, he shall be entitled to one hour to close, notwithstanding he may have used an hour in opening.

4. If any member in speaking, or otherwise, transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case he shall immediately sit down, unless permitted on motion of another member to explain: and the House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, without debate: if the decision is in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed, but not otherwise; and if the case require, he shall be liable to censure or such other punishment as the House may deem proper.

5. If a member is called to order for words spoken in debate, the member calling him to order shall indicate the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's desk and read aloud to the House: but he shall not be held to answer, nor be subject to the censure of the House therefor, if further debate or other business has intervened.

6. No member shall speak more than once on the same question without leave of the House, unless he be the mover, proposer or introducer of the matter pending: in which case he shall be permitted to speak in reply, but not until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

7. While the Speaker is putting a question or addressing the House no member shall walk out of, or across the hall, nor, when a member is speaking: pass between him and the chair: and during the session of the House no member shall wear his hat or remain by the Clerk's desk during the call of the roll or the counting of ballots, or smoke upon the floor of the House, neither shall any other person be allowed to smoke on the floor of the House at any time, and the Sergeant-at-Arms and doorkeeper are charged with the strict enforcement of this clause.

RULE XII.

On Calls of the Roll and House.

1. Upon every roll call the names of the members shall be called alphabetically by surname, except when two or more have the same name, in which case the name of the county shall be added: and if there be two such members from the same county, the whole name shall be called: and after the roll has been once called, the Clerk shall call in their alphabetical order the names of those not voting or answering; and thereafter the Speaker shall not entertain a request to record a vote.

2. In the absence of a quorum, ten members, including the Speaker, if there is one, shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, and in all calls of the House the names of the members shall

be called by the Clerk and the absentees noted: the door shall then be closed, and those for whom no sufficient excuse is made, by order of a majority of those present shall be sent for and arrested wherever they may be found, by officers to be appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms for that purpose, and their attendance secured: and the House shall determine upon what condition they shall be discharged.

3. When, on call of the House, there are members present declining to vote, their names shall be called by the Speaker and entered on the journal as present. If those voting or answering to their names on the call, and those who are present and declining to vote or answer, shall together make a majority of the House, the Speaker shall declare that a quorum is constituted, and the pending question shall be decided as a majority of those voting shall indicate.

Members who voluntarily appear shall, unless the House otherwise direct, be immediately admitted to the hall of the House, and they shall report their names to the Clerk to be entered upon the journal as present.

RULE XIII.

On Motions, Their Precedence, Etc., Etc.

1. Every motion made to the House and entertained by the Speaker shall be reduced to writing on the demand of any member, and shall be entered on the journal with the name of the member making it, unless it is withdrawn the same day.

2. When a motion has been made, the Speaker shall state it, or (if it be in writing) cause it to be read aloud by the Clerk before being debated, and it shall then be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

3. When any motion or proposition is made, the question, "Will the House now consider it?" shall not be put unless demanded by a member.

4. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn, to adjourn, to take a recess, to lay on the table, for the previous question (which motion shall be decided without debate), to postpone to a day certain, to refer or amend, or to postpone indefinitely, which several motions shall have precedence in the foregoing order: and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to refer, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day at the same stage of the question.

5. A motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn, a motion to adjourn, and to take a recess shall always be in order, and the hour at which the House adjourns shall be entered on the journal.

6. On the demand of any member before the question is put, a question shall be divided if it include propositions so distinct in substance that one being taken away a substantive proposition shall remain.

7. A motion to strike out and insert is indivisible, but a motion to strike out being lost shall neither preclude amendment nor motion to strike out and insert; and no motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

8. Pending a motion to suspend the rules the Speaker may entertain one motion that the House adjourn: but after the result thereon is announced he shall not entertain any other dilatory motion till the vote is taken on suspension.

RULE XIV.

Motion Decided Without Debate.

All incidental questions of order, arising after an undebatable motion is made, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

RULE XV.

Motions Not to be Renewed.

A motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall not again be allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

RULE XVI.

Privileged Motions.

A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting, or when the last business transacted was a motion to adjourn, but this rule shall not authorize any member to move an adjournment when another member has the floor.

RULE XVII.

Any motion or resolution relating to the organization of the House or to any of its officers, members or committees, shall be privileged and need not lie over for consideration.

RULE XVIII.

Ayes and Noes. When Taken.

The ayes and noes shall be taken when demanded by two members: and on the final passage of bills, joint resolutions and resolutions making appropriations of money the ayes and noes shall be called without demand. This rule shall not be suspended.

Members to Vote, Unless Excused.

Every member present, when a question is put, when his name is called, shall vote, unless the House shall, for special cause, excuse him.

Committal of Papers.

Bills, reports and motions may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

RULE XIX.

Filling Blanks.

In filling blanks the largest sum and the longest time shall be first put.

RULE XX.

Tie Vote.

In all cases where the House is equally divided the question shall be lost, except on an appeal from the decision of the chair.

RULE XXI.

Reconsideration.

When a motion or question shall have been once determined either in the affirmative or negative, it shall always be in order for any member on the prevailing side to move for a reconsideration thereof, on the same or the succeeding day.

RULE XXII.

No Question to be Twice Reconsidered.

When a motion for reconsideration is decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered upon either of the following motions:

1. To adjourn.
2. To lay on the table.
3. To take from the table, or
4. For the previous question.

RULE XXIII.

Previous Question.

1. There shall be a motion for the previous question, which being ordered by a majority, if a quorum be present, shall have the effect to cut off all debate and bring the House to a direct vote upon the immediate question or questions on which it has been asked or ordered; provided, that when the previous question is ordered on any proposition on which there has been no debate, it shall be in order to debate the proposition to be voted on for thirty minutes, one-half of such time to be given

to debate in favor of, and one-half to debate in opposition to such proposition. The previous question may be asked and ordered upon a single motion, a series of motions allowable under the rules, or an amendment or amendments, and include the bill to its passage or rejection. It shall be in order, pending the motion for or after the previous question shall have been ordered on its passage, for the Speaker to entertain and submit motion to commit, with or without instructions, to a standing or select committee; and a motion to lay upon the table shall be in order on the second and third reading of a bill.

2. A call of the House shall not be in order after the previous question is ordered, unless it shall appear upon an actual count by the Speaker that a quorum is not present.

3. All incidental questions of order arising from, after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

RULE XXIV.

Reconsideration.

1. When a motion has been made and carried or lost, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing side, on the same or succeeding day to move for the reconsideration thereof, and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except the consideration of a conference report, a motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn, to adjourn, or to take a recess, and shall not be withdrawn after the said succeeding day without the consent of the House, and thereafter any member may call it up for consideration: provided that such motion, if made during the last six days of the session, shall be disposed of when made.

2. No bill, petition, memorial or resolution referred to a committee, or reported therefrom for printing and recommitment, shall be brought back into the House on a motion to reconsider: and all bills, petitions, memorials or resolutions reported from a committee shall be accompanied by reports in writing which shall be entered in the journal.

RULE XXV.

Of Amendments.

When a motion or proposition is under consideration, a motion to amend and a motion to amend that amendment shall be in order, and it shall also be in order to offer a further amendment by way of substitute, to which one amendment may be offered, but which shall not be voted on until the original matter is perfected, but either may be withdrawn before amendment or decision is had thereon. Amendments to the title of the bill or resolution shall not be in order until after its passage, and shall be decided without debate.

RULE XXVI.

Of Amendments of the Senate.

Any amendment of the Senate to any House Bill shall be subject to the point of order that it shall first be considered in the Committee of the Whole House, if, originating in the House, it would be subjected to that point.

RULE XXVII.

Notice of Introduction.

All bills and resolutions offered in the House by any member or committee shall be endorsed by the member or committee offering the same, and no bill shall be introduced except after one day's previous notice of the bill by its title, unless by the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

RULE XXVIII.

Concerning Reading Generally.

Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its passage, but no bill shall receive its second and third readings on the same day, except on the last day of the session, and no bill shall receive its third reading that has not been referred to a committee of the House, or a joint committee of the Senate and House. All bills, memorials or joint resolutions on their second reading, unless otherwise provided in these rules, shall be read by their titles.

RULE XXIX.

First and Second Reading.

The first reading of the bill shall be for information, if objection be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection is made or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading without further question.

RULE XXX.

Printing of House Bills.

All House bills, after their second reading, shall be printed: Provided, under no circumstances shall any bill be placed in the hands of the printer, but a true copy thereof shall be made, under the direction of the Printing Committee, and forthwith by that committee delivered to the printer, with instructions to print 300 copies thereof and return the same without delay.

RULE XXXI.

Two Readings Before Commitment.

No bill or resolution that requires three readings shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read: and all joint resolutions which shall require the signature of the Governor shall take the same course as to the reading as in case of bills, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

RULE XXXII.

Reference of Bills, Etc.

On the second reading, every bill or memorial requiring three readings shall be referred to an appropriate standing committee, which shall be announced by the Speaker, unless the House, on motion, make a different order in relation thereto. This rule shall apply as well to bills and memorials originating in the Senate, as to those originating in the House: but bills reported by joint committees shall be excepted.

RULE XXXIII.

Majority and Minority Reports.

In case all the members of any committee required or entitled to report on any subject referred to them cannot agree on a report, the majority and minority of such committee may each make a separate report: and any member dissenting in whole or in part from the reasonings or conclusions of both the majority and minority may also present to the House a statement of his reasoning and conclusions: and all reports, if decorus in language and respectful to the House, shall be entered at length on the journal, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

RULE XXXIV.

Title of Bill to be Recited.

Every committee, in reporting on any bill or memorial, shall recite at length in their report the title of such bill or memorial, as well as the number thereof.

RULE XXXV.

Reading of Memorials..

If the House shall dispense with the printing of any memorial, such memorial shall be read at length at least once before its final passage, and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the House.

RULE XXXVI.

Reading of Appropriation Bills.

The second and third readings of bills appropriating money shall be at length, and a suspension of this rule shall not be made without the unanimous consent of the House.

RULE XXXVII.

General Orders.

Bills referred to committees and reported back by them, bills originating with and reported by committees, shall constitute the "General Orders." Bills in the General Orders shall be arranged therein by the Clerk in the order in which they are reported or referred thereto as aforesaid, and shall be considered in the same order, unless the House shall direct otherwise.

RULE XXXVIII.

Procedure in General Orders.

The business of the General Orders shall be taken up in the following manner, viz.: The Clerk shall announce the title of each bill, or other matter as it shall be reached, in its order, whereupon it shall be taken up upon the call of any member, without the putting of a question therefor; but if not so moved, it shall lose its precedence for the day. And whenever three bills have been thus moved, the House shall go into Committee of the Whole upon them without further order, but no bill or other matter shall be taken out of its order, except by vote of two-thirds of the members present.

RULE XXXIX.

Concerning Substitutes and Amendments.

No standing or select committee, or any member thereof, shall report any "substitute" or "amendment," for any bill or bills, or resolution, referred to such committee, which substitute or amendment relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose than that of the original bill or resolution for which it is reported, or which, if adopted, or passed, would require a title essentially different from the title of the original bill or resolution; and any substitute, bill or resolution so reported, shall be rejected whenever the House is advised that the same is a violation of this rule. This rule shall not be suspended.

RULE XL.

Of Committees of the Whole House.

1. The House may resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole by a majority of a quorum voting on motion of a member for that purpose.

2. In all cases, in forming a committee of the House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, after appointing a chairman to preside, who shall in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobbies, have the power to cause the same to be cleared.

3. Whenever a Committee of the Whole House finds itself without a quorum, the Chairman shall cause the roll to be called, and thereupon the committee shall rise, and the Chairman shall report the names of the absentees to the House, which shall be entered on the journal: but if, on such call a quorum shall appear, the committee shall thereupon resume its sitting without further order of the House.

4. All bills, regulations or memorials requiring the signature of the Governor shall be considered in Committee of the Whole before being taken up and considered by the House, and a point of order under this rule shall be good at any time before the consideration of a bill has commenced.

5. In Committees of the Whole House business on the calendar shall be taken up in regular order, except bills for raising revenue and general appropriation bills, which shall have precedence, and when objection is made to passing over any bill or proposition, the committee shall thereupon rise and report such objection to the House, which shall decide without debate whether such bill or proposition shall be considered or laid aside for the present: whereupon the committee shall resume its sitting without further order of the House.

6. When general debate is closed by order of the House, any member shall be allowed five minutes to explain any amendment he may offer, after which the member who shall first obtain the floor shall be allowed to speak five minutes in opposition to it, and there shall be no further debate thereon: but the same privilege of debate shall be allowed in favor and against any amendment that may be offered to an amendment: and neither an amendment nor an amendment to an amendment shall be withdrawn by the mover thereof unless by unanimous consent of the committee.

7. The House or the committee may, by a vote of the majority of the members present at any time after the five minutes debate has begun upon proposed amendments to any section or paragraph to a bill, close all debate upon such section or paragraph, or, at its election, upon the pending amendment only (which motion shall be decided without debate): but this shall not preclude further amendment to be decided without debate.

8. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend: and, if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection. Whenever a bill is reported from a Committee of the Whole with an adverse recommendation, and such recommen-

dation is disagreed to by the House, the bill shall stand recommitted to the said committee without further action by the House. But before the question of concurrence is submitted, it is in order to entertain a motion to refer the bill to any committee, with or without instructions, and when the same is again reported to the House it shall be referred to the Committee of the Whole without debate.

9. Every bill in Committee of the Whole shall be read and considered by sections, unless the committee shall order otherwise. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments agreed to by the committee shall be attached to the bill, noting the section and line, and so reported to the House.

10. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed in Committees of the Whole House, so far as may be applicable, except that a member may speak more than twice on the same subject, and a call for the ayes and nays or for the previous question cannot be made in committee.

RULE XLI.

Report of Committee.

After business upon which the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole shall be completed, the committee, without motion (or at any time upon motion), shall rise and report.

RULE XLII.

Action of Committee to be Noted.

Whenever any bill or any memorial or joint resolution requiring the signature of the Governor shall have been reported to the House with amendment by any committee, and subsequently considered by the Committee of the Whole, the action of the Committee of the Whole on every such amendment shall be noted or endorsed by the Chairman. All amendments made to a memorial or a report committed to a Committee of the Whole shall be noted and reported as in the case of all bills.

RULE XLIII.

Action of House Upon Report of Committee.

The Speaker upon resuming the chair shall receive the report of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and the House shall take action thereon.

RULE XLIV.

Question Before Third Reading.

The final question before the third reading of every Bill or other paper originating in the House and requiring three readings previous to

being passed shall be: "Shall it be engrossed and read a third time?" and upon every such bill or paper originating in the Senate: "Shall it be read a third time?"

RULE XLV.

Engrossing of Bills.

Every House Bill and resolution ordered to be engrossed and read a third time shall be re-written in a plain hand with all amendments before being read a third time, except as being provided for in Rule XLIX.

RULE XLVI.

No Amendment on Third Reading.

On the third reading of the bill or resolution no amendment except to fill blanks, shall be received except by the unanimous consent of the members present.

RULE XLVII.

Recommitment Previous to Passage.

A bill or resolution may be recommitted at any time previous to its passage. If any amendment be reported upon such commitment the question shall be upon the amendment, and the question for its engrossment and third reading may then be put.

RULE XLVIII.

Question of Passage of Bills.

Upon the third reading of the House Bill the question shall be stated thus: "This Bill having been read three several times, the question is, 'Shall the Bill pass?'" Upon the third reading of the Senate Bill the question shall be stated thus: "This Bill having been read three several times, the question is, 'Shall the Bill be concurred in?'"

RULE XLIX.

Engrossment of Bills.

Whenever a House Bill which is fairly written, without interlineation or erasure, is ordered to be engrossed for a third reading without amendment, the Committee on Engrossed Bills may report such bill back to the House as an engrossed bill.

RULE L.

Enrollment of Bills.

The Committee on Enrollment shall not report any bill as correctly enrolled that has any words interlined therein, or when any words have

been erased therefrom, except that when the title of any bill shall begin with the words, 'A Bill for an Act, etc.," the Committee on Enrollment shall omit from the enrolled bill the words, "A Bill for."

RULE LI.

When Committee on Enrollment May Report.

It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrollment to report at any time, except when questions are being called, or a call of the House is being had.

RULE LII.

Bills to be Transmitted to the Senate.

Each bill which passes its third reading shall be certified by the Clerk, and by him transmitted to the Senate. The day of transmission shall be entered on the bill books of the clerk.

RULE LIII.

Prohibiting "Riders."

No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment, and no bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto or incorporating therein, any other bill or resolution pending before the House. This rule shall not be suspended.

RULE LIV.

Priority of Business.

All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided by a majority without debate.

RULE LV.

Suspending and Changing Rules.

No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, which motion shall embrace the proposed amendment. No rule shall be suspended, changed or rescinded, nor the order of business changed except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

RULE LVI.

Conference Reports.

The presentation of reports of Committees of Conference shall always be in order except when the journal is being read, while the roll is being called, or the House is dividing on any proposition, and there shall

accompany every such report a detailed statement sufficiently explicit to inform the House, what effect such amendments or propositions will have upon the measure to which they relate, which statement shall be entered upon the journal.

RULE LVII.

Order in Calling Ayes and Noes.

No member or other person shall visit or remain at the Clerk's table while ayes and noes are being called.

RULE LVIII.

Presentation of Petitions, Etc.

Petitions, memorials, communications and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally and endorsed thereon, together with his name, by the member introducing the same.

RULE LIX.

Introduction of Resolutions.

Any member offering a resolution in the House may read the same in his place before sending it to the Chair. It shall then be read by the Clerk unless otherwise ordered by the House; and when so read, or upon the reading being dispensed with, it shall be considered before the House; and it shall not be acted upon by the House on the same day on which it is offered, without leave.

RULE LX.

Reading of Papers.

When the reading of a paper other than the one upon which the House is called to give a final vote is demanded, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined without debate by a vote of the House.

RULE LXI.

Hall of the House.

The Hall of the House shall be used only for the Legislative business of the House, and for the caucus meetings of its members, except upon occasions where the House by resolution agree to take any part in any ceremony to be observed therein; and the Speaker shall not entertain a motion for the suspension of this rule.

RULE LXII.

Who May be Admitted to the Floor.

Persons of the following classes and no others shall be admitted to the floor of the House during the session thereof, viz.: All State and

Legislative officers, members of the late State Constitutional Convention, ex-members of the Legislative Assembly, members of Congress, Judges of the Courts, all editors of newspapers within the State, reporters for the press, having credentials as such, contestants for seats in the House, and such other persons as the Speaker or any member may invite.

RULE LXIII.

Withdrawal of Papers.

No memorial or other paper presented to the House shall be withdrawn from its files without leave, and if withdrawn therefrom, certified copies thereof shall be left in the office of the Clerk; but when an act may pass for the settlement of a claim, the Clerk is authorized to transmit to the officer charged with the settlement thereof, the paper on file in his office relating to such claim, or may loan temporarily to any officer of the Executive departments any papers on file in his office relating to any matter pending before such officer, taking receipt therefor.

RULE LXIV.

Ballots.

In all other cases of ballots than for committees, a majority of the votes given shall be necessary to an election, and where there shall not be such a majority on the first ballot, the ballot shall be repeated until a majority be attained, and in all balloting, blanks shall be rejected and not taken into account in the enumeration of votes, or reported by the tellers.

RULE LXV.

Executive Communications.

Estimates of appropriations, and all other communications from the Executive departments intended for the consideration of any Committees of the House, shall be addressed to the Speaker and by him submitted to the House for reference.

RULE LXVI

Authority on Parliamentary Practice.

1. The Rules of Parliamentary Practice comprised in Roberts' Rules of Order shall govern the House in all cases in which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and orders of the House, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and the House.

2. On questions of orthography, Webster's International Dictionary shall be taken as the standard.

JOINT RULES

OF THE

Senate and House of Representatives

No. 1. Time of Opening and Closing.—The Chamber of the Senate and the Hall of the House of Representatives shall be open from 8 o'clock A. M. until 11 o'clock P. M. of each day during the session, unless by resolution of the Senate, its Chamber, or by resolution of the House, its Hall shall be closed.

No. 2. Messages, How to be Transmitted.—Messages shall be transmitted between the two Houses by the Sergeant-at-Arms, or his assistant, or by such other officer as either House may designate, which messages shall keep each House informed with promptness of all notices given and bills introduced, the general condition and state of the business of the other, and such messages shall be in writing.

No. 3. Announcement of Messages.—When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House to which it is sent by the Sergeant-at-Arms or his assistant, and shall be respectfully communicated to the presiding officer by the person by whom it is sent.

No. 4. Transmission of Papers.—Each House shall transmit to the other, with any bill, resolution or memorial, all papers upon which the same shall be founded.

No. 5. Printing of Bills and Resolutions.—When any bill, memorial or resolution is ordered to be printed, a sufficient number of copies shall be printed for the use of both Houses and the quota of each House delivered to its Sergeant-at-Arms.

No. 6. Documents Ordered Printed to be Communicated to Each House.—It shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate, when any document is ordered to be printed in their respective Houses, forthwith to communicate such order to the other House.

No. 7. Notice of Rejection of Resolutions and Memorials.—When any bill, resolution or memorial which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice of said rejection shall be given to the House which has passed the same.

No. 8. Five Days' Notice and Consent of Two-thirds Vote.—When a bill, resolution or memorial which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, it shall not again be introduced during the session without five days' notice and consent of two-thirds of the members voting thereon.

No. 9. Title and Number of Bills.—The title of every bill shall briefly state its general object, and every bill shall be numbered by the clerk, and the title thereof, and the name of the member or committee introducing the same shall be endorsed thereon.

No. 10. Journal to Give Title and Number of Bills.—The journal of each House shall give the title and number of each bill, joint resolution or memorial; but the second and all subsequent reference shall be complete when referred to by its number.

No. 11. Enrollment of Bills.—When a bill has passed both Houses it shall be duly enrolled by the Enrolling Clerk of the House in which it originated, and the fact of its origin shall be certified by the endorsement of the clerk thereof.

No. 12. Examination of Enrolled Bills.—When bills are enrolled they shall be examined by a joint committee of three from the Senate, and three from the House, appointed as a standing committee for that purpose, who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bills as passed in the two Houses, and correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bills, make their report forthwith to their respective Houses.

No. 13. Signing of Enrolled Bills by Presiding Officers.—Each enrolled bill shall be signed first by the presiding officer of the House in which it originated, and then by the presiding officer of the other branch of the Legislative Assembly in the presence of their respective Houses while in session.

No. 14. Notices of Signing Bills to be Given by Presiding Officer.—Upon the presentation of an enrolled bill by the Enrolling Committee of either House to the presiding officer for his signature thereto, he shall arise in his place and give notice that he is about to sign the same, giving the title thereof; whereupon, if any member shall signify his desire so to do, he shall be permitted to examine the same, but no objections to the presiding officer signing the same shall be of any avail if the same conforms to the engrossed bill as it passed both Houses.

No. 15. Bills for Governor's Approval.—After a bill shall have been signed in each House, it shall be presented by the Joint Committee of Enrollment to the Governor for his approval, taking his receipt therefor, and the said committee shall forthwith report to their respective Houses the day and hour of such presentation, which shall be entered upon the journal of such House.

No. 16. Memorials to Congress to be Enrolled.—All memorials to Congress, or to any officer or other authority of the Government, after they have passed both Houses, shall be enrolled, signed by the presiding officer of the respective Houses, and shall be transmitted by the Chief Clerk of the House in which they originated: to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or to the authority memorialized, and a copy to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

No. 17. Joint Resolutions and Memorials to be Filed With the Secretary of State.—Whenever a joint resolution or memorial shall have passed both Houses of the Legislative Assembly, an enrolled copy thereof, duly signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, by the Chief Clerk or Secretary of the House in which the same originated.

No. 18. Conference in Case of Disagreement Between Houses.—In every case of disagreement between the Senate and the House of Representatives, if either House requests a conference and appoints a committee for that purpose, the other shall appoint a committee to confer therewith upon the subject of their disagreement. They shall meet at a convenient time to be agreed upon by their Chairman, and having conferred freely each shall report to their respective bodies the result of their conference.

No. 19. Chairman of Joint Committees.—In Joint Committees, standing or special, the Chairman of the Senate Committee shall be Chairman of the Joint Committee.

No. 20. Repealing of Joint Rules.—No joint rule shall be repealed, amended or suspended except by two-thirds vote in each House.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

STATE OF MONTANA

AS ADOPTED BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION HELD AT HELENA, COMMENCING JULY 4, 1889, AND ENDING AUGUST 17, 1889.

RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE, OCTOBER 1, 1889.

PREAMBLE

WE, the people of Montana, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of liberty, in order to secure the advantages of a State government, do, in accordance with the provisions of the Enabling Act of Congress, approved the twenty-second of February, A. D. 1889, ordain and establish this Constitution.

Constitution

ARTICLE I.

BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. The boundaries of the State of Montana shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington with the forty fifth degree of north latitude, thence due west on the forty-fifth degree of latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the thirty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington, thence due south along the thirty-fourth degree of longitude, to a point formed by its intersection with the crest of the Rocky Mountains, thence following the crest of the Rocky Mountains northward to its intersection with the Bitter Root Mountains; thence northward along the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains, to its intersection with the thirty-ninth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence along the thirty-ninth degree of longitude northward to the boundary line of the British Possessions; thence eastward along that boundary line to the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington; thence southward along the twenty-seventh degree of longitude to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE II.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby granted to and acknowledged in the United States to exercise exclusive legislation, as provided by the Constitution of the United States, over the military reservations of Fort Assinaboine, Fort Custer, Fort Keogh, Fort Maginnis, Fort Missoula and Fort Shaw, as now established by law, so long as said places remain military reservations, to the same extent and with the same effect as if said reservations had been purchased by the United States by consent of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana; and the Legislative Assembly is authorized and directed to enact any law necessary or proper to give effect to this article.

PROVIDED. That there be and is hereby reserved to the State the right to serve all legal process of the State, both civil and criminal, upon persons and property found within any of said reservations in all cases where the United States has not exclusive jurisdiction.

ARTICLE III.

A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA.

SECTION 1. All political power is vested in and derived from the people: all government of right originates with the people; is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

SEC. 2. The people of the State have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign and independent State, and to alter and abolish their Constitution and form of government whenever they may deem it necessary to their safety and happiness, provided such change be not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 3. All persons are born equally free, and have certain natural, essential and inalienable rights, among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties, of acquiring possession and protecting property, and of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness in all lawful ways.

SEC. 4. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever hereafter be guaranteed, and no person shall be denied any civil or political right or privilege on account of his opinions concerning religion, but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, by bigamous or polygamous marriage or otherwise, or justify practices inconsistent with the good order, peace or safety of the State, or opposed to the civil authority thereof, or of the United States. No person shall be required to attend any place of worship or support any ministry, religious sect or denomination against his consent: nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

SEC. 5. All elections shall be free and open, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 6. Courts of justice shall be open to every person, and a speedy remedy afforded for every injury of person, property or character: and that right and justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay.

SEC. 7. The people shall be secure in their persons, papers, homes and effects, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant to search any place or seize any person or thing shall issue without describing the place to be searched, or the person or thing to be seized, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, reduced to writing.

SEC. 8. Criminal offenses of which justices' courts and municipal and other courts, inferior to the district courts, have jurisdiction, shall,

in all courts inferior to the district court, be prosecuted by complaint. All criminal actions in the district court, except those on appeal, shall be prosecuted by information, after examination and commitment, by a magistrate, or after leave granted by the court, or shall be prosecuted by indictment without such examination or commitment, or without such leave of the court. A grand jury shall consist of seven persons, of whom five must concur to find an indictment.

A grand jury shall only be drawn and summoned when the district judge shall in his discretion consider it necessary, and shall so order.

SEC. 9. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort; no person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court, no person shall be attained of treason or felony by the Legislative Assembly; no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; the estates of persons who may destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death.

SEC. 10. No law shall be passed impairing the freedom of speech; every person shall be free to speak, write or publish whatever he will on any subject, being responsible for all abuse of that liberty; and that in all suits and prosecutions for libel, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and the jury, under the direction of the court, shall determine the law and the facts.

SEC. 11. No ex post facto law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges, franchises or immunities shall be passed by the Legislative Assembly.

SEC. 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt except in the manner prescribed by law, upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, or in cases of tort, where there is strong presumption of fraud.

SEC. 13. The right of any person to keep or bear arms in defense of his own home, person and property, or in aid of the civil power when thereto legally summoned, shall not be called in question, but nothing herein contained shall be held to permit the carrying of concealed weapons.

SEC. 14. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation having been first made to, or paid into court for the owner.

SEC. 15. The use of all water now appropriated, or that may hereafter be appropriated for sale, rental, distribution or other beneficial use, and the right of way over the lands of others, for all ditches, drains, flumes, canals and aqueducts, necessarily used in connection therewith, as well as the sites for reservoirs necessary for collecting and storing the same, shall be held to be a public use. Private roads may be opened in the manner to be prescribed by law, but in every case the necessity of the road, and the amount of all damage to be sustained by the opening thereof, shall be first determined by a jury, and such amount together with the expenses of the proceeding shall be paid by the person to be benefited

SEC. 16. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right

to appear and defend in person and by counsel: to demand the nature and cause of the accusation: to meet the witnesses against him face to face: to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed, subject to the right of the State to have a change of venue of any for the causes for which the defendant may obtain the same.

SEC. 17. No person shall be imprisoned for the purpose of securing his testimony in any criminal proceeding longer than may be necessary in order to take his deposition. If he can give security for his appearance at the time of trial he shall be discharged upon giving the same; if he cannot give security, his deposition shall be taken in the manner prescribed by law, and in the presence of the accused and his counsel, or without their presence, if they shall fail to attend the examination after reasonable notice of the time and place thereof. Any deposition authorized by this section may be received as evidence on the trial, if the witness shall be dead or absent from the State.

SEC. 18. No person shall be compelled to testify against himself, in a criminal proceeding, nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

SEC. 19. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences, when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

SEC. 20. Excessive bail shall not be required, or excessive fines imposed, or cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

SEC. 21. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall never be suspended, unless, in case of rebellion, or invasion, the public safety require it.

SEC. 22. The military shall always be in strict subordination to the civil power: no soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 23. The right of trial by jury shall be secured to all, and remain inviolate, but in all civil cases and in all criminal cases not amounting to felony, upon default of appearance or by consent of the parties expressed in such manner as the law may prescribe, a trial by jury may be waived, or a trial had by any less number of jurors than the number provided by law. A jury in a justice's court both in civil cases and in cases of criminal misdemeanor shall consist of not more than six persons. In all civil actions and in all criminal cases not amounting to felony, two-thirds in number of the jury may render a verdict, and such verdict so rendered shall have the same force and effect as if all of such jury concurred therein.

SEC. 24. Laws for the punishment of crime shall be founded on the principal of reformation and prevention, but this shall not affect the power of the Legislative Assembly to provide for punishing offenses by death.

SEC. 25. Aliens and denizens shall have the same right as citizens to acquire, purchase, possess, enjoy, convey, transmit and inherit mines and mining property, and milling, reduction, concentrating and other works,

and real property necessary for or connected with the business of mining and treating ores and minerals: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to infringe upon the authority of the United States to provide for the sale or disposition of its mineral and other public lands.

SEC. 26. The people shall have the right peaceably to assemble for the common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances by petition or remonstrance.

SEC. 27. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

SEC. 28. There shall never be in this State either slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SEC. 29. The provisions of this Constitution are mandatory and prohibitory, unless by express words they are declared to be otherwise.

SEC. 30. The enumeration in this Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny, impair or disparage others retained by the people.

SEC. 31. No armed person or persons or armed body of men shall be brought into this State for the preservation of the peace or the suppression of domestic violence, except upon the application of the Legislative Assembly or of the Governor, when the Legislative Assembly cannot be convened.

ARTICLE IV.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SECTION 1. The powers of the government of this State are divided into three distinct departments: The Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and no person or collection of persons charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as in this Constitution expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE V.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, which shall be designated, "The Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana."

SEC. 2. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, and Representatives for the term of two years, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, or a Senator who shall not have at-

tained the age of twenty-four years, and who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and who shall not (for at least twelve months next preceding his election) have resided within the county or district in which he shall be elected.

SEC. 4. The Legislative Assembly of this State, until otherwise provided by law, shall consist of sixteen members of the Senate and fifty-five members of the House of Representatives.

It shall be the duty of the first Legislative Assembly to divide the State into senatorial and representative districts, but there shall be no more than one Senator from each county. The Senators shall be divided into two classes. Those elected from odd numbered districts shall constitute one class; and those elected from even numbered districts shall constitute the other class; and when any additional Senator shall be provided for by law his class shall be determined by lot.

One-half of the Senators elected to the first Legislative Assembly shall hold office for one year, and the other half for three years; and it shall be determined by lot immediately after the organization of the Senate, whether the Senators from the, odd or even numbered districts shall hold for one or three years.

SEC. 5. Each member of the first Legislative Assembly, as a compensation for his services, shall receive six dollars for each day's attendance, and twenty cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government to his residence by the usually traveled route, and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance whatsoever.

No session of the Legislative Assembly, after the first, which may be ninety days, shall exceed sixty days.

After the first session, the compensation of the members of the Legislative Assembly shall be as provided by law; Provided, That no Legislative Assembly shall fix its own compensation.

SEC. 6. The Legislative Assembly (except the first) shall meet at the seat of government at twelve o'clock, noon, on the first Monday of January, next succeeding the general election provided by law, and at twelve o'clock, noon, on the first Monday of January of each alternate year thereafter, and at other times when convened by the Governor.

The term of service of the members thereof shall begin the next day after their election, until otherwise provided by law: Provided, that the first Legislative Assembly shall meet at the seat of government upon the proclamation of the Governor after the admission of the State into the Union, upon a day to be named in said proclamation, and which shall not be more than fifteen nor less than ten days after the admission of the State into the Union.

SEC. 7. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under the State; and no member of Congress, or other person holding an office (except Notary Public or in the militia) under the United States or this State shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 8. No member of either house shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, receive any increase of salary or mileage under any law passed during such term.

SEC. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session, and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members President, pro tempore. The House of Representatives shall elect one of its members Speaker. Each house shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members.

SEC. 10. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may prescribe.

SEC. 11. Each house shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings, and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence; to protect its members against violence or offers of bribe or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, and shall have all other powers necessary for the Legislative Assembly of a free State.

A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either house of the Legislative Assembly; and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar a criminal prosecution for the same offense.

SEC. 12. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and may, in its discretion, from time to time, publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the ayes and noes on any question shall, at the request of any two members, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 13. The sessions of each house and of the committees of the whole shall be open, unless the business is such as requires secrecy.

SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 15. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 16. The sole power of impeachment shall vest in the House of Representatives; the concurrence of a majority of all the members being necessary to the exercise thereof. Impeachment shall be tried by the Senate sitting for that purpose, and the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. When the Governor or Lieutenant Governor is on trial, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without a concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators elected.

SEC. 17. The Governor and other State and Judicial officers, except Justices of the Peace, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, or malfeasance in office, but judgment in such cases shall only extend to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the laws of the State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 18. All officers not liable to impeachment shall be subject to removal for misconduct or malfeasance in office, in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 19. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 20. The enacting clause of every law shall be as follows: "Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana."

SEC. 21. No bill for the appropriation of money except for the expenses of the government, shall be introduced within ten days of the close of the session, except by unanimous consent of the house in which it is sought to be introduced.

SEC. 22. No bill shall be considered or become a law unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom and printed for the use of the members.

SEC. 23. No bill, except general appropriation bills, and bills for the codification and general revision of the laws, shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title; but if any subject shall be embraced in any act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed.

SEC. 24. No bill shall become a law except by a vote of a majority of all the members present in each house, nor unless on its final passage the vote be taken by ayes and noes, and the names of those voting be entered on the journal.

SEC. 25. No law shall be revised or amended, or the provisions thereof extended by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revised, amended or extended shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 26. The Legislative Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: For granting divorces; laying out, opening, altering or working roads or highways; vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys or public grounds, locating or changing county seats; regulating county or township affairs; regulating the practice in courts of justice; regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates or constables; changing the rules of evidence in any trial or inquiry; providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases; declaring any person of age; for limitation of civil actions, or giving effect to informal or invalid deeds; summoning or impaneling grand or petit juries; providing for the management of common schools; regulating the rate of interest on money; the opening or conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting; the sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability; chartering or licensing ferries or bridges or toll roads; chartering banks, insurance companies and loan and trust companies; remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures; creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentages or allowances of public officers, changing the law of descent; granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever; for the punishment of crimes; chang-

ing the names of persons or places: for the assessment or collection of taxes: affecting estates of deceased persons, minors or others under legal disabilities: extending the time for the collection of taxes: refunding money paid into the State treasury: relinquishing or extinguishing in whole or in part the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation or person to this State, or to any municipal corporation therein; exempting property from taxation: restoring to citizenship persons convicted of infamous crimes: authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens: creating offices, or prescribing the powers or duties of officers in counties, cities, township or school districts: or authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children. In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

SEC. 27. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislative Assembly immediately after their titles have been publicly read, and the fact of signing shall be at once entered upon the journal.

SEC. 28. The Legislative Assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employes of each house: and no payment shall be made from the State treasury, or be in any way authorized to any such person, except to an acting officer or employe elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

SEC. 29. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant or employe, agent or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim made against the State without previous authority of law, except as may be otherwise provided herein.

SEC. 30. All stationery, printing, paper, fuel and lights used in the Legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished: and the printing and binding and distribution of the laws, journals, and department reports and other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meeting of the Legislative Assembly and its committees shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder, below such maximum price and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. No member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in any such contract: and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor and State Treasurer.

SEC. 31. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, no law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emolument after his election or appointment: Provided, that this shall not be construed to forbid the Legislative Assembly from fixing the salaries or emoluments of those officers first elected or appointed under this Constitution, where such salaries or emoluments are not fixed by this Constitution.

SEC. 32. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives: but the Senate may propose amendments, as in the case of other bills.

SEC. 33. The general appropriation bills shall embrace nothing but

appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments of the State, interest on the public debt, and for public schools. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 34. No money shall be paid out of the treasury except upon appropriations made by law, and no warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof, except interest on the public debt.

SEC. 35. No appropriation shall be made for charitable, industrial, educational or benevolent purposes to any person, corporation or community not under the absolute control of the State, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution or association.

SEC. 36. The Legislative Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes, or to perform any municipal functions whatever.

SEC. 37. No act of the Legislative Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians or trustees in the bonds or stock of any private corporation.

SEC. 38. The Legislative Assembly shall have no power to pass any law authorizing the State, or any county in the State, to contract any debt or obligation in the construction of any railroad, nor give or loan its credit to or in aid of the construction of the same.

SEC. 39. No obligation or liability of any person, association or corporation, held or owned by the State, or any municipal corporation therein, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, released or postponed, or in any way diminished by the Legislative Assembly; nor shall such liability or obligation be extinguished; except by the payment thereof into the proper treasury.

SEC. 40. Every order, resolution or vote, in which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on the question of adjournment, or relating solely to the transaction of the business of the two houses, shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or, being disapproved, be repassed by two-thirds of both houses, as prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 41. If any person elected to either house of the Legislative Assembly shall offer or promise to give his vote or influence in favor of or against any measure or proposition, pending or proposed to be introduced into the Legislative Assembly, in consideration or upon condition that any other person elected to the same Legislative Assembly will give, or will promise or assent to give, his vote or influence in favor of or against any other measure or proposition pending or proposed to be introduced into such Legislative Assembly, the person making such offer or promise shall be deemed guilty of solicitation of bribery. If any member of the Legislative Assembly shall give his vote or influence for or against any measure or proposition pending or proposed to be introduced in such Legislative Assembly, or offer, promise or assent so to, upon condition that any other member will give, or will promise or assent to give his vote or influence in favor of or against any other measure or proposi-

tion pending or proposed to be introduced in such Legislative Assembly, or in consideration that any other member hath given his vote or influence for or against any other measure or proposition in such Legislative Assembly, he shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and any member of the Legislative Assembly, or person elected thereto, who shall be guilty of either such offenses, shall be expelled and shall not thereafter be eligible to the Legislative Assembly, and on the conviction thereof in the civil courts shall be liable to such further penalty as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 42. Any person who shall directly or indirectly offer, give or promise any money or thing of value, testimonial, privilege or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the Legislative Assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his official or public duties, shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 43. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislative Assembly, or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and the occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers, to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 44. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the Legislative Assembly shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

SEC. 45. When vacancies occur in either house the Governor, or the person exercising the functions of the Governor, shall issue writs of election to fill the same.

ARTICLE VI.

APPORTIONMENT AND REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. One Representative in the Congress of the United States shall be elected from the State at large, the first Tuesday in October, 1889, and thereafter at such times and places, and in such manner as may be prescribed by law. When a new apportionment shall be made by Congress, the Legislative Assembly shall divide the State into Congressional districts accordingly.

SEC. 2. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State in the year 1895 and every tenth year thereafter; and at the session next following such enumeration, and also at the session next following an enumeration made by the authority of the United States shall revise and adjust the apportionment for Representatives on the basis of such enumeration according to ratios to be fixed by law.

SEC. 3. Representative districts may be altered from time to time, as public convenience may require. When a Representative district

shall be composed of two or more counties, they shall be contiguous, and the districts as compact as may be. No county shall be divided in the formation of Representative districts.

SEC. 4. Whenever new counties are created, each of said counties shall be entitled to one Senator, but in no case shall a Senatorial district consist of more than one county.

SEC. 5. The Senatorial districts of the State shall be constituted and numbered as follows:

The county of Beaverhead shall constitute the First district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Madison shall constitute the Second district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Gallatin shall constitute the Third district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Jefferson shall constitute the Fourth district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Deer Lodge shall constitute the Fifth district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Missoula shall constitute the Sixth district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Lewis and Clarke shall constitute the Seventh district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Choteau shall constitute the Eighth district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Meagher shall constitute the Ninth district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Silver Bow shall constitute the Tenth district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Custer shall constitute the Eleventh district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Yellowstone shall constitute the Twelfth district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Dawson shall constitute the Thirteenth district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Fergus shall constitute the Fourteenth district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Park shall constitute the Fifteenth district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Cascade shall constitute the Sixteenth district, and be entitled to one Senator.

SEC. 6. Until an apportionment of Representatives be made in accordance with the provisions of this Article, they shall be divided among the several counties of the State in the following manner:

The county of Beaverhead shall have two (2).

The county of Madison shall have two (2).

The county of Gallatin shall have two (2).

The county of Jefferson shall have three (3).

The county of Deer Lodge shall have seven (7).

The county of Missoula shall have five (5).

The county of Lewis and Clarke shall have eight (8).
The county of Choteau shall have two (2).
The county of Meagher shall have two (2).
The county of Silver Bow shall have ten (10).
The county of Custer shall havetwo (2).
The county of Yellowstone shall have one (1).
The county of Fergus shall have two (2).
The county of Park shall have two (2).
The county of Cascade shall have two (2).
The counties of Dawson and Cascade shall have one (1) jointly.
The counties of Deer Lodge and Beaverhead shall have one (1) jointly.
The counties of Jefferson and Gallatin shall have one (1) jointly.

ARTICLE VII.

Executive Department.

Section 1. The Executive department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Treasurer, State Auditor and Superintendent of Public Instruction, each of whom shall hold his office for four years, or until his successor is elected and qualified, beginning on the first Monday of January next succeeding his election, except that the terms of office of those who are elected at the first election shall begin when the State shall be admitted into the Union, and shall end on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1893. The officers of the Executive department, excepting the Lieutenant Governor, shall during their terms of office reside at the seat of government, where they shall keep the public records, books and papers. They shall perform such duties as are prescribed in this Constitution and by the laws of the State. The State Treasurer shall not be eligible to his office for the succeeding term.

Sec. 2. The officers provided for in Section 1 of this article shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at the time and place of voting for members of the Legislative Assembly, and the persons respectively having the highest number of votes for the office voted for shall be elected: but if two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for any one of said offices, the two houses of the Legislative Assembly, at its next regular session, shall forthwith by joint ballot elect one of such persons for said office. The returns of election for the officers named in Section 1 shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed by law, and all contested elections of the same, other than provided for in this section, shall be determined as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Superintendent of Public Instruction unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years at the time of his election, nor to the office of Secretary of State, State Auditor or State Treasurer unless

he shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, nor to the office of Attorney General unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State or Territory of Montana, and be in good standing at the time of his election. In addition to the qualifications above prescribed, each of the officers named shall be a citizen of the United States, and have resided within the State or Territory two years next preceding his election.

SEC. 4. Until otherwise provided by law, the Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall quarterly, as due, during their continuance in office, receive for their services compensation, which is fixed as follows:

Governor, five thousand dollars per annum;

Secretary of State, three thousand dollars per annum:

Attorney General, three thousand dollars per annum:

State Treasurer, three thousand dollars per annum:

State Auditor, three thousand dollars per annum.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

The Lieutenant Governor shall receive the same per diem as may be prescribed by law for the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, to be allowed only during the sessions of the Legislative Assembly.

The compensation enumerated shall be in full for all services by said officers respectively rendered in any official capacity or employment whatever during their respective terms of office, and the salary of no official shall be increased during his term of office. No officer named in this section shall receive for the performance of any official duty, any fee for his own use, but all fees fixed by law for the performance by any officer of any official duty shall be collected in advance, and deposited with the State Treasurer quarterly to the credit of the State. No officer mentioned in this section shall be eligible to, or hold any other public office, except member of the State Board of Education, during his term of office.

SEC. 5. The supreme executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor, who shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 6. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the State, except when these forces are in the actual service of the United States, and shall have power to call out any part or the whole of said forces to aid in the execution of the laws, to suppress insurrection or repel invasion.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for. If during a recess of the Senate a vacancy occur in any such office, the Governor shall appoint some fit person to discharge the duties thereof until the next meeting of the Senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office. If the office of Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General or Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be vacated by

death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 8. The Legislative Assembly shall provide for a State Examiner, who shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. His duty shall be to examine the accounts of State Treasurer, Supreme Court Clerks, District Court Clerks, and all County Treasurers and treasurers of such other public institutions as may be prescribed by law, and he shall perform such other duties as the Legislative Assembly may prescribe. He shall report at least once a year, and oftener if required, to such officers as may be designated by the Legislative Assembly. His compensation shall be fixed by law.

SEC. 9. The Governor shall have the power to grant pardons, absolute or conditional, and to remit fines and forfeitures, and to grant commutation of punishments and respites after conviction and judgment for any offenses committed against the criminal laws of this State: Provided, however, that before granting pardons, remitting fines and forfeitures, or commuting punishment, the action of the Governor concerning the same shall be approved by a Board, or a majority thereof, composed of the Secretary of State, Attorney General and State Auditor, who shall be known as the Board of Pardons. The Legislative Assembly shall by law prescribe the sessions of said Board, and regulate the proceedings thereof. But no fines or forfeitures shall be remitted, and no commutation or pardon granted, except upon the approval of a majority of said Board after a full hearing in open session, and until notice of the time and place of such hearing, and of the relief sought, shall have been given by publication in some newspaper of general circulation in the county where the crime was committed, at least once a week for two weeks. The proceedings and decisions of the Board shall be reduced to writing, and with their reasons for their action in each case, and the dissent of any member who may disagree, signed by them and filed, with all papers used upon the hearing, in the office of the Secretary of State. The Governor shall communicate to the Legislative Assembly, at each regular session, each case of remission of fine or forfeiture, reprieve, commutation or pardon granted since the last previous report, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of remission, commutation, pardon or reprieve, with the reasons for granting the same, and the objections, if any, of any member of the Board made thereto.

SEC. 10. The Governor may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, which information shall be given upon oath whenever so required; he may also require information in writing, at any time, under oath, from all officers and managers of State institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices and institutions, and may, at any time he deems it necessary, appoint a committee to investigate and report to him upon the condition of any executive office or State institution. The Governor shall at the beginning of each session, and from time to time

by message, give to the Legislative Assembly information of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall also send to the Legislative Assembly a statement with vouchers of the expenditures of all moneys belonging to the State and paid out by him. He shall also at the beginning of each session present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes of the State.

SEC. 11. He may on extraordinary occasions convene the Legislative Assembly by proclamation, stating the purposes for which it is convened, but when so convened it shall have no power to legislate on any subjects other than those specified in the proclamation, or which may be recommended by the Governor, but may provide for the expenses of the session and other matters incidental thereto. He may also by proclamation, convene the Senate in extraordinary session for the transaction of Executive business.

SEC. 12. Every bill passed by the Legislative Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider the bill. If then two-thirds of the members present agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall be likewise reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present in that house it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. In all such cases the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislative Assembly shall by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law without the approval of the Governor. No bill shall become a law after the final adjournment of the Legislative Assembly, unless approved by the Governor within fifteen days after such adjournment. In case the Governor shall fail to approve of any bill after the final adjournment of the Legislative Assembly, it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 13. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts approved shall become a law, and the item or items disapproved shall be void, unless enacted in the manner following: If the Legislative Assembly be in session he shall within five days transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of the item or items thereof disapproved, together with his objections thereto, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered, and each item shall then take the same course as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto.

SEC. 14. In case of the failure to qualify, the impeachment or conviction of felony or infamous crime of the Governor, or his death, re-

moval from office, resignation, absence from the State, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments of his office, for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 15. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall vote only when the Senate is equally divided. In case of the absence or disqualification of the Lieutenant Governor, from any cause which applies to the Governor, or when he shall hold the office of Governor, then the president pro tempore of the Senate shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed.

SEC. 16. In case of the failure to qualify in his office, death, resignation, absence from the State, impeachment, conviction of felony or infamous crime, or disqualification from any cause, of both the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor, the duties of the Governor shall devolve upon the president pro tempore of the Senate until such disqualification of either the Governor or Lieutenant Governor be removed, or the vacancy filled, and if the president pro tempore of the Senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House.

SEC. 17. The first Legislative Assembly shall provide a seal for the State, which shall be kept by the Secretary of State and used by him officially, and known as the Great Seal of the State of Montana.

SEC. 18. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Montana, sealed with the Great Seal of the State, signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 19. An account shall be kept by the officers of the Executive department, and of all public institutions of the State, of all moneys received by them, severally from all sources, and for every service performed, and of all moneys disbursed by them severally, and a semi-annual report hereof shall be made to the Governor, under oath; they shall also, at least twenty days preceding each regular session of the Legislative Assembly, make full and complete reports of their official transactions to the Governor, who shall transmit the same to the Legislative Assembly.

SEC. 20. The Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General shall constitute a Board of State Prison Commisssoners, which board shall have such supervision of all matters connected with the State prisons as may be prescribed by law. They shall constitute a Board of Examiners, with power to examine all claims against the State, except salaries or compensation of officers fixed by law, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. And no claims against the State, except for salaries and compensation of officers fixed by law shall be passed upon by the Legislative Assembly without first having been considered and acted upon by said board. The Legislative Assembly may provide for the temporary suspension of the State Treasurer by the Governor, when the Board of Examiners deem such action necessary for the protection of the moneys of the State.

ARTICLE VIII.

Judicial Departments.

Section 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Justices of the Peace, and such other inferior courts as the Legislative Assembly may establish in any incorporated city or town.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Court, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be coextensive with the State, and shall have a general supervisory control over all inferior courts, under such regulations and limitations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend to all cases at law and in equity, subject, however, to such limitations and regulations as may be prescribed by law. Said court shall have power in its discretion to issue and to hear and determine writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, prohibition and injunction, and such other original and remedial writs as may be necessary or proper to the complete exercise of its appellate jurisdiction. When a jury is required in the Supreme Court to determine an issue of fact, said court shall have power to summon such jury in such manner as may be provided by law. Each of the Justices of the Supreme Court shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the State, upon petitions by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself, or the Supreme Court, or before any District Court of the State or any Judge thereof: and such writs may be heard and determined by the Justice, or Court, or Judge, before whom they are made returnable. Each of the Justices of the Supreme Court may also issue and hear and determine writs of certiorari in proceedings for contempt in the District Court, and such other writs as he may be authorized by law to issue.

Sec. 4. At least three terms of the Supreme Court shall be held each year at the seat of government.

Sec. 5. The Supreme Court shall consist of three Justices, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision, but one or more of said Justices may adjourn the court from day to day, or to a day certain, and the Legislative Assembly shall have the power to increase the number of such Justices to not less nor more than five.

Sec. 6. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the electors of the State at large, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 7. The term of office of the Justices of the Supreme Court, except as in this Constitution otherwise provided, shall be six years.

Sec. 8. There shall be elected at the first general election, provided for by this Constitution, one Chief Justice and two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. At said first election the Chief Justice shall be elected to hold his office until the general election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two (1892), and one of the Associate Justices to hold his office until the general election in the year one thousand

eight hundred ninety-four (1894), and the other Associate Justice to hold his office until the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred ninety-six (1896), and each shall hold until his successor is elected and qualified. The terms of office of said Justices, and which one shall be Chief Justice shall at the first and all subsequent elections be designated by ballot. After said first election one Chief Justice or one Associate Justice shall be elected at the general election every two years, commencing in the year one thousand eight hundred ninety-two (1892), and if the Legislative Assembly shall increase the number of Justices to five, the first terms of office of such additional Justices shall be fixed by law in such manner that at least one of the five Justices shall be elected every two years. The Chief Justice shall preside at all sessions of the Supreme Court, and in case of his absence, the Associate Justice having the shortest term to serve shall preside in his stead.

SEC. 9. There shall be a Clerk of the Supreme Court, who shall hold his office for the term of six years, except that the Clerk first elected shall hold his office only until the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred ninety-two (1892), and until his successor is elected and qualified. He shall be elected by the electors at large of the State, and his compensation shall be fixed by law, and his duties prescribed by law, and by the rules of the Supreme Court.

SEC. 10. No person shall be eligible to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court unless he shall have been admitted to practice law in the Supreme Court of the Territory or State of Montana, be at least thirty years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in said Territory or State at least two years next preceding his election.

DISTRICT COURTS.

SEC. 11. The District Court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases at law and in equity, including all cases which involve the title or right of possession of real property, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll or municipal fine, and in all cases in which the damage, claim or demand, exclusive of interest, or the value of the property in controversy exceeds fifty dollars; and in all criminal cases amounting to felony, and in all cases of misdemeanor not otherwise provided for; of actions of forcible entry and unlawful detainer; of proceedings in insolvency; of actions to prevent or abate a nuisance; of all matters of probate; of actions of divorce and for annullment of marriage, and for all such special actions and proceedings as are not otherwise provided for. And said courts shall have the power of naturalization, and to issue papers therefor, in all cases where they are authorized so to do by the laws of the United States. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in such cases arising in Justices' and other inferior courts in their respective districts as may be prescribed by law and Consistent with this Constitution. Their process shall extend to all parts of the State, provided that all actions for the recovery of, the possession of, quieting the title to, or for the enforcement of liens upon real property, shall be commenced in the county in which the real property, or any part thereof, affected by such action

or actions, is situated. Said courts and the Judges thereof shall have power also to issue, hear and determine writs of mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, prohibition, injunction and other original and remedial writs, and also all writs of habeas corpus on petition by, or on behalf of, any person held in actual custody in their respective districts. Injunctions, writs of prohibition and habeas corpus may be issued and served on legal holidays and non-judicial days.

SEC. 12. The State shall be divided into judicial districts, in each of which there shall be elected by the electors thereof one Judge of the District Court, whose term of office shall be four years, except that the District Judges first elected shall hold their offices only until the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two (1892), and until their successors are elected and qualified. Any Judge of the District Court may hold court for any other District Judge, and shall do so when required by law.

SEC. 13. Until otherwise provided by law the judicial districts of the State shall be constituted as follows: First district, Lewis and Clarke county; Second district, Silver Bow county; Third district, Deer Lodge county; Fourth district, Missoula county; Fifth district, Beaverhead, Jefferson and Madison counties; Sixth district, Gallatin, Park and Meagher counties; Seventh district, Yellowstone, Custer and Dawson counties; Eighth District, Choteau, Cascade and Fergus counties.

SEC. 14. The Legislative Assembly may increase or decrease the number of Judges in any judicial district; Provided, that there shall be at least one Judge in any district established by law; and may divide the State, or any part thereof, into new districts; Provided, that each be formed of compact territory and be bounded by county lines, but no changes in the number or boundaries or districts shall work a removal of any Judge from office during the term for which he has been elected or appointed.

SEC. 15. Writs of error and appeals shall be allowed from the decisions of the said District Courts to the Supreme Court under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SEC. 16. No person shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the District Court unless he be at least twenty-five years of age and a citizen of the United States, and shall have been admitted to practice law in the Supreme Court of the Territory or State of Montana, nor unless he shall have resided in this State or Territory at least one year next preceding his election. He need not be a resident of the district for which he is elected at the time of his election, but after his election he shall reside in the district for which he is elected during his term of office.

SEC. 17. The District Court in each county which is a Judicial district by itself shall be always open for the transaction of business, except on legal holidays and non-judicial days. In each district where two or more counties are united, until otherwise provided by law, the Judges of such district shall fix the term of court, provided that there shall be at least four terms a year held in each county.

SEC. 18. There shall be a Clerk of the District Court in each county; who shall be elected by the electors of his county. The Clerk shall be elected at the same time and for the same term as the District Judge. The duties and compensation of said Clerk shall be as provided by law.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

SEC. 19. There shall be elected at the general election in each county of the State one County Attorney, whose qualifications shall be the same as are required for a Judge of the District Court, except that he must be over twenty-one years of age, but need not be twenty-five years of age, and whose term of office shall be two years, except that the County Attorneys first elected shall hold their offices until the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two (1892), and until their successors are elected and qualified. He shall have a salary to be fixed by law, one-half of which shall be paid by the State, and the other half by the county for which he is elected, and he shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

SEC. 20. There shall be elected in each organized township of each county by the electors of such township at least two Justices of the Peace, who shall hold their offices, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, for the term of two years. Justices Courts shall have such original jurisdiction within their respective counties as may be prescribed by law, except as in this Constitution otherwise provided: Provided, That they shall not have jurisdiction in any case where the debt, damage, claim or value of the property involved exceeds the sum of three hundred dollars.

SEC. 21. Justices Courts shall not have jurisdiction in any case involving the title or right of possession of real property, nor in cases of divorce, nor for the annulment of marriage, nor of cases in equity; nor shall they have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari, quo warranto injunction or prohibition, nor the power of naturalization; nor shall they have jurisdiction in cases of felony, except as examining courts; nor shall criminal cases in said courts be prosecuted by indictment; but said courts shall have such jurisdiction in criminal matters, not of the grade of felony, as may be provided by law; and shall also have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court in cases of forcible entry and unlawful detainer.

SEC. 22. Justices Courts shall always be open for the transaction of business, except on legal holidays and non-judicial days.

SEC. 23. Appeals shall be allowed from Justices Courts, in all cases, to the District Courts, in such manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

POLICE AND MUNICIPAL COURTS.

SEC. 24. The Legislative Assembly shall have power to provide for creating such police and municipal courts and magistrates for cities and

towns as may be deemed necessary from time to time, who shall have jurisdiction in all cases arising under the ordinances of such cities and towns respectively: such police magistrates may also be constituted ex-officio Justices of the Peace for their respective counties.

SEC. 25. The Supreme and District Courts shall be courts of record.

SEC. 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the State: and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, shall be uniform.

SEC. 27. The style of all process shall be "The State of Montana," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same.

SEC. 28. There shall be but one form of civil action, and law and equity may be administered in the same action.

SEC. 29. The Justices of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the District Courts shall each be paid quarterly by the State, a salary, which shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which they shall have been respectively elected. Until otherwise provided by law, the salary of the Justices of the Supreme Court shall be four thousand dollars per annum each, and the salary of the Judges of the District Courts shall be three thousand five hundred dollars per annum each.

SEC. 30. No Justice of the Supreme Court nor Judge of the District Court shall accept or receive any compensation, fee, allowance, mileage, perquisite or emolument for or on account of his office in any form whatever, except the salary provided by law.

SEC. 31. No Justice or Clerk of the Supreme Court, nor Judge or Clerk of any District Court shall act or practice as an attorney or counsellor at law in any court of this State during his continuance in office.

SEC. 32. The Legislative Assembly may provide for the publication of decisions and opinions of the Supreme Court.

SEC. 33. All officers provided for in this article, excepting Justices of the Supreme Court, who shall reside within the State, shall respectively reside during their term of office in the district, county, township, precinct, city or town for which they may be elected or appointed.

SEC. 34. Vacancies in the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, or Judge of the District Court, or Clerk of the Supreme Court shall be filled by appointment by the Governor of the State, and vacancies in the offices of County Attorney, Clerk of the District Court and Justices of the Peace shall be filled by appointment by the Board of County Commissioners of the county where such vacancy occurs. A person appointed to fill any such vacancy shall hold his office until the next general election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. A person elected to fill a vacancy shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which the person he succeeds was elected.

SEC. 35. No Justice of the Supreme Court or District Judge shall hold any other public office while he remains in the office to which he has been elected or appointed.

SEC. 36. A civil action in the District Court may be tried by a Judge pro tempore, who must be a member of the bar of the State, agreed upon

in writing by the parties litigant, or their attorneys of record, approved by the court, and sworn to try the cause; and in such case any order, judgment or decree made or rendered therein by such Judge pro tempore shall have the same force and effect as if made or rendered by the Court with the regular Judge presiding.

SEC. 37. Any judicial officer who shall absent himself from the State more than sixty consecutive days shall be deemed to have forfeited his office.

ARTICLE IX.

RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE AND QUALIFICATIONS TO HOLD OFFICE.

SECTION 1. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

SEC. 2. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or over, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all general elections and for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people, and upon all questions which may be submitted to the vote of the people: First, he shall be a citizen of the United States; Second, he shall have resided in this State one year immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and in the town, county or precinct such time as may be prescribed by law: Provided, first, that no person convicted of felony shall have the right to vote unless he has been pardoned; Provided, second, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any person of the right to vote who has such right at the time of the adoption of this Constitution; Provided, that after the expiration of five years from the time of the adoption of this Constitution no person except citizens of the United States shall have the right to vote.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, nor while a student at any institution of learning, nor while kept at any almhouse or other asylum at the public expense, nor while confined in any public prison.

SEC. 4. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 5. No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 6. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed at any military or naval place within the same.

SEC. 7. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this State at least one year next before his election or appointment.

SEC. 8. No idiot or insane person shall be entitled to vote at any election in this State.

SEC. 9. The Legislative Assembly shall have the power to pass a registration and such other laws as may be necessary to secure the purity of elections and guard against abuses of the elective franchise.

SEC. 10. Women shall be eligible to hold the office of County Superintendent of Schools or any school district office, and shall have the right to vote at any school district election.

SEC. 11. Any person qualified to vote at general elections and for State officers in this State shall be eligible to any office therein, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, and subject to such additional qualifications as may be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly for city offices and offices hereafter created.

SEC. 12. Upon all questions submitted to the vote of the taxpayers of the State, or any political division thereof, women who are taxpayers and possessed of the qualifications for the right of suffrage required of men by this Constitution shall, equally with men, have the right to vote.

SEC. 13. In all elections held by the people under this Constitution, the person or persons who shall receive the highest number of legal votes shall be declared elected.

ARTICLE X.

STATE INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

SECTION 1. Educational, reformatory and penal institutions, and those for the benefit of the insane, blind, deaf and mute, soldiers' home, and such other institutions as the public good may require, shall be established and supported by the State in such a manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two the question of permanent location of the seat of government is hereby provided to be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, and the majority of all the votes upon said question shall determine the location thereof. In case there shall be no choice of location at said election, the question of choice between the two places for which the highest number of votes shall have been cast shall be, and is hereby submitted in like manner to the qualified electors at the next general election thereafter: Provided, that until the seat of government shall have been permanently located the temporary seat of government shall be and remain at the city of Helena.

SEC. 3. When the seat of government shall have been located as herein provided, the location thereof shall not thereafter be changed, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the qualified electors of the State voting on that question at a general election at which the question of the location of the seat of government shall have been submitted by the Legislative Assembly.

SEC. 4. The Legislative Assembly shall make no appropriations or expenditures for capital buildings or grounds until the seat of government shall have been permanently located, as herein provided.

SEC. 5. The several counties of the State shall provide as may be prescribed by law for those inhabitants, who, by reason of age, infirmity or misfortune, may have claims upon the sympathy and aid of society.

ARTICLE XI.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Legislative Assembly of Montana to establish and maintain a general, uniform and thorough system of public free common schools.

SEC. 2. The public school fund of the State shall consist of the proceeds of such lands as have heretofore been granted, or may hereafter be granted, to the State by the general government, known as school lands; and those granted in lieu of such; lands acquired by gift or grant from any person or corporation under any law or grant of the general government; and of all other grants of land or money made to the State from the general government for general educational purposes, or where no other special purpose is indicated in such grant; all estates or distributive shares of estates that may escheat to the State; all unclaimed shares and dividends of any corporation incorporated under the laws of the State, and all other grants, gifts, devises or bequests made to the State for general educational purposes.

SEC. 3. Such public school fund shall forever remain inviolate, guaranteed by the State against loss or diversion, to be invested so far as possible, in public securities within the State, including school district bonds, issued for the erection of school buildings, under the restrictions to be provided by law.

SEC. 4. The Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of State and Attorney General shall constitute the State Board of Land Commissioners, which shall have the direction, control, leasing and sale of the school lands of the State, and the lands granted or which may hereafter be granted for the support and benefit of the various State educational institutions, under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. The interest on all invested school funds of the State, and all rents accruing from the leasing of any school lands, shall be apportioned to the several school districts of the State in proportion to the number of children and youths between the ages of six and twenty-one years, residing therein respectively, but no district shall be entitled to such distributive share that does not maintain a public free school for at least three months during the year for which distributions shall be made.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Legislative Assembly to provide by taxation, or otherwise, sufficient means, in connection with the

amount received from the general school fund, to maintain a public, free, common school in each organized district in the State, for at least three months in each year.

SEC. 7. The public free schools of the State shall be open to all children and youth between the ages of six and twenty-one years.

SEC. 8. Neither the Legislative Assembly, nor any county, city, town or school district, or other public corporations, shall ever make, directly or indirectly, any appropriation, or pay from any public fund or moneys whatever, or make any grant of lands or other property in aid of any church, or for any sectarian purpose, or to aid in the support of any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary, scientific institution, controlled in whole or in part by any church, sect or denomination whatever.

SEC. 9. No religious or partisan test or qualification shall ever be required of any person as a condition of admission into any public educational institution of the State, either as teacher or student; nor shall attendance be required at any religious service whatever; nor shall any sectarian tenets be taught in any public educational institution of the State; nor shall any person be debarred admission to any of the collegiate departments of the university on account of sex.

SEC. 10. The Legislative Assembly shall provide that all elections for school district officers shall be separate from those elections at which State or county officers are voted for.

SEC. 11. The general control and supervision of the State University and the various other State educational institutions shall be vested in a State Board of Education; whose powers and duties shall be prescribed and regulated by law. The said board shall consist of eleven members, the Governor, State Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General being members ex-officio; the other eight members thereof shall be appointed by the Governor, subject to the confirmation of the Senate, under the regulations and restrictions to be provided by law.

SEC. 12. The funds of the State University and of all other State institutions of learning, from whatever source accruing, shall forever remain inviolate and sacred to the purpose for which they were dedicated. The various funds shall be respectively invested under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and shall be guaranteed by the State against loss or diversion. The interest of said invested funds, together with the rents from leased lands or properties, shall be devoted to the maintenance and perpetuation of these respective institutions.

ARTICLE XII.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

SECTION 1. The necessary revenue for the support and maintenance of the State shall be provided by the Legislative Assembly, which shall levy a uniform rate of assessment and taxation, and shall prescribe such

regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, except that specially provided for in this article. The Legislative Assembly may also impose a license tax, both upon persons and upon corporations doing business in the State.

SEC. 2. The property of the United States, the State, counties, cities, towns, school districts, municipal corporations and public libraries shall be exempt from taxation; and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for educational purposes, places for actual religious worship, hospitals and places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity, may be exempt from taxation.

SEC. 3. All mines and mining claims, both placer and rock in place, containing or bearing gold, silver, copper, lead, coal or other valuable mineral deposits, after purchase thereof from the United States, shall be taxed at the price paid the United States therefor, unless the surface ground, or some part thereof, of such mine or claim is used for other than mining purposes, and has a separate and independent value for such other purposes, in which case said surface ground, or any part thereof, so used for other than mining purposes, shall be taxed at its value for such other purposes, as provided by law; and all machinery used in mining, and all property and surface improvements upon or appurtenant to mines and mining claims which have a value separate and independent of such mines or mining claims, and the annual net proceeds of all mines and mining claims shall be taxed as provided by law.

SEC. 4. The Legislative Assembly shall not levy taxes upon the inhabitants or property in any county, city, town or municipal corporation for county, town or municipal purposes, but it may by law invest in the corporate authorities thereof powers to assess and collect taxes for such purposes.

SEC. 5. Taxes for city, town and school purposes may be levied on all subjects and objects of taxation, but the assessed valuation of any property shall not exceed the valuation of the same property for State and county purposes.

SEC. 6. No county, city, town or other municipal corporation, the inhabitants thereof nor the property therein, shall be released or discharged from their or its proportionate share of State taxes.

SEC. 7. The power to tax corporations or corporate property shall never be relinquished or suspended, and all corporations in this State, or doing business therein, shall be subject to taxation for State, county school, municipal and other purposes, on real and personal property owned or used by them and not by this Constitution exempted from taxation.

SEC. 8. Private property shall not be taken or sold for the corporate debts of public corporations, but the Legislative Assembly may provide by law for the funding thereof, and shall provide by law for the payment thereof, including all funded debts and obligations, by assessment and taxation of all private property not exempt from taxation within the limits of the territory over which such corporations respectively have authority.

SEC. 9. The rate of taxation of real and personal property for State purposes in any one year shall never exceed (3) mills on each dollar of valuation; and whenever the taxable property in the State shall amount to one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000), the rate shall not exceed two and one-half (2½) mills on each dollar of valuation; and whenever the taxable property in the State shall amount to three hundred million dollars ($300,000,000) the rate shall never thereafter exceed one and one-half (1½) mills on each dollar of valuation; unless a proposition to increase such rate, specifying the rate proposed and the time during which the same shall be levied, shall have been submitted to the people at a general election, and shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election.

SEC. 10. All taxes levied for State purposes shall be paid into the State treasury, and no money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law.

SEC. 11. Taxes shall be levied and collected by general laws and for public purposes only. They shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax.

SEC. 12. No appropriation shall be made or any expenditures authorized by the Legislative Assembly, whereby the expenditures of the State during any fiscal year shall exceed the total tax then provided for by law, and applicable to such appropriation or expenditure, unless the Legislative Assembly making such appropriation shall provide for levying a sufficient tax not exceeding the rate allowed in section nine (9) of this article, to pay such appropriations or expenditures within such fiscal year. This provision shall not apply to appropriations or expenditures to suppress insurrection, defend the State, or to assist in defending the United States in time of war. No appropriation of public money shall be made for a longer term than two years.

SEC. 13. The State Treasurer shall keep a separate account of each fund in his hands, and shall at the end of each quarter of the fiscal year report to the Governor in writing, under oath, the amount of all moneys in his hands to the credit of every such fund, and the place or places where the same is kept or deposited, and the number and amount of every warrant paid or redeemed by him during the quarter. The Governor, or other person or persons authorized by law, shall verify said report and cause the same to be immediately published in at least one newspaper printed at the seat of government, and otherwise, as the Legislative Assembly may require. The Legislative Assembly may provide by law further regulations for the safe keeping and management of the public funds in the hands of the Treasurer; but notwithstanding any such regulations the Treasurer and his sureties shall in all cases be held responsible therefor.

SEC. 14. The making of profit out of public moneys or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any public officer, shall be deemed a felony, and shall be punished as provided by law, but part of such punishment shall be disqualification to hold public office.

SEC. 15. The Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Auditor and Attorney General shall constitute a State Board of Equal-

ization, and the Board of County Commissioners of each county shall constitute a County Board of Equalization. The duty of the State Board of Equalization shall be to adjust and equalize the valuation of the taxable property among the several counties of the State. The duty of the County Boards of Equalization shall be to adjust and equalize the valuation of taxable property within their respective counties. Each board shall also perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. All property shall be assessed in the manner prescribed by law, except as is otherwise provided in this Constitution. The franchise, roadway, roadbed, rails and rolling stock of all railroads operated in more than one county in this State shall be assessed by the State Board of Equalization, and the same shall be apportioned to the counties, cities, towns, townships and school districts in which such railroads are located, in proportion to the number of miles of railway laid in such counties, cities, towns, townships and school districts.

SEC. 17. The word property as used in this article is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, franchises and all matters and things (real, personal and mixed) capable of private ownership, but this shall not be construed so as to authorize the taxation of the stocks of any company or corporation when the property of such company or corporation represented by such stocks is within the State and has been taxed.

SEC. 18. The Legislative Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry out the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XIII.

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.

SECTION 1. Neither the State, nor any county, city, town, municipality, nor other subdivision of the State, shall ever give or loan its credit in aid of, or make any donation or grant, by subsidy or otherwise, to any individual, association or corporation, or become a subscriber to, or a shareholder in, any company or corporation, or a joint owner with any person, company or corporation, except as to such ownership as may accrue to the State by operation or provision of law.

SEC. 2. The Legislative Assembly shall not in any manner create any debt except by law, which shall be irrepealable until the indebtedness therein provided for shall have been fully paid or discharged; such law shall specify the purpose to which the funds so raised shall be applied, and provide for the levy of a tax sufficient to pay the interest on, and extinguish the principle of such debt within the time limited by such law for the payment thereof; but no debt or liability shall be created which shall singly, or in the aggregate with any existing debt or liability, exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) except in case of war, to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, unless the law authorizing the same shall have been submitted to the people at a general election and shall have received a majority of the votes cast for and against it at such election.

SEC. 3. All moneys borrowed by or on behalf of the State, or any county, city, town, municipality or other subdivision of the State, shall be used only for the purpose specified in the law authorizing the loan.

SEC. 4. The State shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, town or municipal corporation.

SEC. 5. No county shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five (5) per centum of the (value of the) taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, and all bonds or obligations in excess of such amount given by or on behalf of such county shall be void. No county shall incur any indebtedness or liability for any single purpose to an amount exceeding ten thousand dollars ($10,000), without the approval of a majority of the electors thereof, voting at an election to be provided by law.

SEC. 6. No city, town, township or school district shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding three per centum of the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for the State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, and all bonds or obligations in excess of such amount given by or on behalf of such city, town, township or school district shall be void: Provided, however, that the Legislative Assembly may extend the limit mentioned in this section, by authorizing municipal corporations to submit the question to a vote of the taxpayers affected thereby, when such increase is necessary to construct a sewerage system or to procure a supply of water for such municipality, which shall own and control said water supply and devote the revenues derived therefrom to the payment of the debt.

ARTICLE XIV.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

SECTION 1. The militia of the State of Montana shall consist of all able-bodied male citizens of the State between the ages of eighteen (18) and forty-five (45) years inclusive, except such persons as may be exempted by the laws of the State or of the United States.

SEC. 2. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for the organization, equipment and discipline of the militia, and shall make rules and regulations for the government of the same. The organization shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

SEC. 3. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for maintaining the militia by appropriations from the treasury of the State.

SEC. 4. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for the safe keeping of the public arms, military records, relics and banners of the State.

SEC. 5. When the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislative Assembly, be out of the State in time of war at the head of any military force thereof, he shall continue Commander-in-Chief of all the military forces of the State.

ARTICLE XV.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

SECTION 1. All existing charters, or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which the corporations or grantees shall not have organized or commenced business in good faith at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 2. No charter of incorporations shall be granted, extended, changed or amended by special law, except for such municipal, charitable, educational, penal or reformatory corporations as are or may be under the laws of the State; but the Legislative Assembly shall provide by general law for the organization of corporations hereafter to be created: Provided, That any such laws shall be subject to future repeal or alterations by the Legislative Assembly.

SEC. 3. The Legislative Assembly shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, of which may be hereafter incorporated, whenever in its opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the State.

SEC. 4. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law that in all elections for directors or trustees of incorporated companies every stockholder shall have the right to vote in person or by proxy the number of shares of stock owned by him for as many persons as there are directors or trustees to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock shall equal, or to distribute them, on the same principle, among as many candidates as he shall think fit, and such directors or trustees shall not be elected in any other manner.

SEC. 5. All railroads shall be public highways, and all railroad, transportation and express companies shall be common carriers and subject to legislative control, and the Legislative Assembly shall have the power to regulate and control by law the rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight by such companies as common carriers from one point to another in the State. Any association or corporation, organized for the purpose, shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any designated points within this State, and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States and Territories. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with or cross any other railroad.

SEC. 6. No railroad corporation, express, or other transportation company, or the lessees or managers thereof, shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation, express or other transportation company, owning or having under its control a

parallel or competing line; neither shall it in any manner unite its business or earnings with the business or earnings of any other railroad corporation; nor shall any officer of such railroad, express, or other transportation company act as an officer of any other railroad, express, or other transportation company owning or having control of a parallel or competing line.

SEC. 7. All individuals, associations, and corporations shall have equal rights to have persons or property transported on and over any railroad, transportation or express route in this State. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation of freight or passengers of the same class shall be made by any railroad, or transportation, or express company, between persons or places within this State: but excursion or commutation tickets may be issued and sold at special rates, provided such rates are the same to all persons. No railroad, or transportation, or express company, shall be allowed to charge, collect, or receive, under penalties which the Legislative Assembly shall prescribe, any greater charge or toll for the transportation of freight or passengers to any place or station upon its route or line, than it charges for the transportation of the same class of freight or passengers to any more distant place or station upon its route or line within this State. No railroad, express, or transportation company, nor any lessee, manager, or other employe thereof, shall give any preference to any individual, association or corporation, in furnishing cars or motive power, or for the transportation of money or other express matter.

SEC. 8. No railroad, express or other transportation company, in existence at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall have the benefit of any future legislation, without first filing in the office of the Secretary of State an acceptance of the provisions of this Constitution in binding form.

SEC. 9. The right of eminent domain shall never be abridged, nor so construed as to prevent the Legislative Assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use the same as the property of individuals; and the police powers of the State shall never be abridged, or so construed, as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals, or the general well-being of the State.

SEC. 10. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds, except for labor done, services performed, or money and property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void. The stock of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding a majority of the stock first obtained at a meeting held after at least thirty days' notice given in pursuance of law.

SEC. 11. No foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having one or more known places of business, and an authorized agent or agents in the same, upon whom process may be served. And no company or corporation formed under the laws of any other country, State or Territory, shall have, or be allowed to exercise or enjoy within

this State any greater rights or privileges than those possessed or enjoyed by corporations of the same or similar character created under the laws of the State.

SEC. 12. No street or other railroad shall be constructed within any city or town without the consent of the local authorities having control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street or other railroad.

SEC. 13. The Legislative Assembly shall pass no law for the benefit of a railroad or other corporation, or any individual or association of individuals, retrospective in its operation, or which imposes on the people of any county or municipal subdivision of the State a new liability in respect to transactions or considerations already passed.

SEC. 14. Any association or corporation, or the lessees or managers thereof, organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct or maintain lines of telegraph or telephone within this State, and connect the same with other lines; and the Legislative Assembly shall by general law of uniform operation provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section. No telegraph or telephone company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in, the stock or bonds of any other telegraph or telephone company owning or having the control of a competing line, or acquire by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph or telephone.

SEC. 15. If any railroad, telegraph, telephone, express, or other corporation or company organized under any of the laws of this State, shall consolidate, by sale or otherwise, with any railroad, telegraph, telephone, express, or other corporation, organized under any of the laws of any other State or Territory of the United States, the shall not thereby become a foreign corporation, but the Courts of this State shall retain jurisdiction over that part of the corporate property within the limits of the States, in all matters that may arise, as if said consolidation had not taken place.

SEC. 16. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to require of its servants or employes, as a condition of their employment or otherwise, any contract or agreement whereby such persons, company or corporation, shall be released or discharged from liability or responsibility on account of personal injuries received by such servants or employes while in the service of such person, company or corporation by reason of the negligence of such person, company or corporation or the agents or employes thereof; and such contracts shall be absolutely null and void.

SEC. 17. The Legislative Assembly shall not pass any law permitting the leasing or alienation of any franchise so as to release or relieve the franchise or property held thereunder from any of the liabilities of the lessor or grantor, or lessee or grantee, contracted or incurred in the operation, use or enjoyment of such franchise, or any of its privileges.

SEC. 18. The term "corporation," as used in this article, shall be held and construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having or exercising any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships; and all corporations shall have

the right to sue, and shall be subject to be sued in all courts in like cases as natural persons, subject to such regulations and conditions as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 19. Dues from private corporations shall be secured by such means as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 20. No incorporation, stock company, person or association of persons in the State of Montana, shall directly or indirectly combine or form what is known as a trust, or make any contract with any person or persons, corporations, or stock company, foreign or domestic, through their stockholders, trustees, or in any manner whatever, for the purpose of fixing the price or regulating the production of any article of commerce, or of the product of the soil, for consumption by the people. The Legislative Assembly shall pass laws for the enforcement thereof by adequate penalties to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of the forfeiture of their property and franchises, and in case of foreign corporations, prohibiting them from carrying on business in the State.

ARTICLE XVI.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS AND OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The several counties of the Territory of Montana, as they shall exist at the time of the admission of the State into the Union, are hereby declared to be the counties of the State until otherwise established or changed by law.

SEC. 2. The Legislative Assembly shall have no power to remove the county seat of any county, but the same shall be provided for by general law; and no county seat shall be removed unless a majority of the qualified electors of the county, at a general election on a proposition to remove the county seat, shall vote therefor; but no such proposition shall be submitted oftener than once in four years.

SEC. 3. In all cases of the establishment of a new county it shall be held to pay its ratable proportion of all then existing liabilities of the county or counties from which it is formed, less the ratable proportion of the value of the county buildings and property of the county or counties from which it is formed: Provided, That nothing in this section shall prevent the readjustment of county lines between existing counties.

SEC. 4. In each county there shall be elected three County Commissioners, whose term of office shall be four years. A vacancy in the Board of County Commissioners shall be filled by appointment by the District Judge of the district in which the vacancy occurs.

SEC. 5. There shall be elected in each county the following officers: One County Clerk, who shall be Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners and ex-officio Recorder; one Sheriff; one Treasurer, who shall be Collector of Taxes: Provided, That no person shall hold the office of County Treasurer for more than two consecutive terms; one County Superintendent of Schools; one County Surveyor; one Assessor; one Cor-

oner; one Public Administrator. Persons elected to the different offices named in this section shall hold their respective offices for the term of two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Vacancies in all county, township and precinct offices, except that of County Commissioners, shall be filled by appointment by the Board of County Commissioners, and the appointee shall hold his office until the next general election.

SEC. 6. The Legislative Assembly may provide for the election or appointment of such other county, township, precinct and municipal officers as public convenience may require, and their terms of office shall be as prescribed by law, not in any case to exceed two years, except as in this Constitution otherwise provided.

ARTICLE XVII.

PUBLIC LANDS.

SECTION 1. All lands of the State that have been, or that may hereafter be granted to the State by Congress, and all lands acquired by gift or grant or devise, from any person or corporation, shall be public lands of the State, and shall be held in trust for the people, to be disposed of as hereafter provided, for the respective purposes for which they have been or may be granted, donated or devised; and none of such land, nor any estate or interest therein, shall ever be disposed of except in pursuance of general laws providing for such disposition, nor unless the full market value of the estate or interest disposed of, to be ascertained in such manner as may be provided by law, be paid or safely secured to the State; nor shall any lands which the State holds by grant from the United States (in any case in which the manner of disposal and minimum price are so prescribed) be disposed of, except in the manner and for at least the price prescribed in the grant thereof, without the consent of the United States. Said lands shall be classified by the Board of Land Commissioners as follows: First, lands which are valuable only for grazing purposes. Second, those which are principally valuable for the timber that is on them. Third, agricultural lands. Fourth, lands within the limits of any town or city or within three miles of such limits: Provided, That any of said lands may be re-classified whenever by reason of increased facilities for irrigation or otherwise they shall be subject to different classification.

SEC. 2. The lands of the first of said classes may be sold or leased, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law. The lands of the second class may be sold, or the timber thereon may be sold, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law. The agricultural lands may be either sold or leased, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law. The lands of the Fourth class shall be sold in alternate lots of not more than five acres each, and not more than one-half of any one tract of such lands shall be sold prior to the year one thousand nine hundred and ten (1910).

SEC. 3. All other public lands may be disposed of in such manner as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Labor.

Section 1. The Legislative Assembly may provide for a bureau of agriculture, labor and industry, to be located at the capital and be under the control of a Commissioner appointed by the Governor, subject to the confirmation of the Senate. The Commissioner shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified his compensation shall be as provided by law.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for the Warden or other officer of any State penitentiary or reformatory institution in the State of Montana, or for any State officer, to let by contract to any person or persons or corporation the labor of any convict confined within said institutions.

ARTICLE XIX.

Miscellaneous Subjects and Future Amendments.

Section 1. Members of the Legislative Assembly, and all officers, executive, ministerial or judicial, shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to-wit: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Montana, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; and that I have not paid, or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing to procure my nomination or election (or appointment) except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this State, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office other than the compensation allowed by law. So help me God." And no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification for any office or trust.

Sec. 2. The Legislative Assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this State.

Sec. 3. The Legislative Assembly shall enact suitable laws to prevent the destruction by fire from any cause of the grasses and forests upon lands of the State, or upon lands of the public domain, the control of which may be conferred by Congress upon this State, and to otherwise protect the same.

Sec. 4. The Legislative Assembly shall enact liberal homestead and exemption laws.

Sec. 5. No perpetuities shall be allowed, except for charitable purposes.

Sec. 6. All county officers shall keep their offices at the county seats of their respective counties.

SEC. 7. In the disposition of the public lands granted by the United States to this State preference shall always be given to actual settlers thereon, and the Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for carrying this section into effect.

SEC. 8. The Legislative Assembly may at any time, by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, submit to the electors of the State the question whether there shall be a convention to revise, alter or amend this Constitution; and if a majority of those voting on the question shall declare in favor of such convention, the Legislative Assembly shall at its next session provide for the calling thereof. The number of members of the convention shall be the same as that of the House of Representatives, and they shall be elected in the same manner, at the same places and in the same districts. The Legislative Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting, fix the pay of its members and officers, and provide for the payment of the same, together with the necessary expenses of the convention. Before proceeding the members shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Montana, and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the convention. The qualifications of members shall be the same as of members of the Senate, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the Legislative Assembly. Said convention shall meet within three months after such election, and prepare such revisions, alterations or amendments to the Constitution as may be deemed necessary, which shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose, not less than two or more than six months after the adjournment thereof; and unless so submitted and approved by a majority of the electors voting at the election no such revision, alteration or amendment shall take effect.

SEC. 9. Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either house of the Legislative Assembly; and if the same shall be voted for by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendments, together with the ayes and nays of each house thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective journals; and the Secretary of State shall cause the said amendment or amendments to be published in full in at least one newspaper in each county (if such there be) for three months previous to the next general election for members to the Legislative Assembly; and at said election the said amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection; and such as approved by a majority of those voting thereon shall become part of the Constitution. Should more amendments than one be submitted at the same election, they shall be so prepared and distinguished by numbers or otherwise that each can be voted upon separately; Provided, however, that not more than three amendments to this Constitution shall be submitted at the same election.

ARTICLE XX.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise by reason of changing from a Territorial to a State form of government, it is declared as follows:

SECTION 1. All laws enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana, and in force at the time the State shall be admitted into the Union, and not inconsistent with this Constitution or the Constitution or laws of the United States of America, shall be and remain in full force as the laws of the State until altered or repealed, or until they expire by their own limitation: Provided, that whenever in said laws the words "Territory," "Montana Territory" or "Territory of Montana" occur, the words "State" or "State of Montana" shall be appropriately substituted and read therefor: And provided further, that the duties which now by law devolve upon Probate Judges as jury commissioners and in relation to issuing marriage licenses and filing and recording marriage certificates, and the duties as ex-officio clerks of their own courts, shall, until otherwise provided by law, devolve upon and be performed by the Clerks of District Courts in their respective counties: And provided further, that the duties of Probate Judges now imposed by law relative to townsites and to the approval of bonds of other county officers shall, until otherwise provided by law, be performed by the District Judges in the several counties in their respective districts.

SEC. 2. All lawful orders, judgments and decrees in civil causes, all contracts and claims and all lawful convictions, judgments and sentences in criminal actions, made and entered, or pronounced by the courts within the Territory of Montana, and in force at the time the State shall be admitted into the Union, shall continue and be and remain in full force in the State, unaffected in any respect by the change from a Territorial to a State form of government, and may be enforced and executed under the laws of the State.

SEC. 3. No crime or criminal offense committed against the laws of the Territory of Montana shall abate, or be in any wise affected, by reason of the Change from a Territorial to a State form of government; but the same shall be deemed and taken to be an offense against the laws of the State, and the appropriate courts of the State shall have jurisdiction over and to hear and determine the same: Provided, that this section shall not in any wise be construed to change the law of the statute of limitations, or the due effect or application of the same.

SEC. 4. Except as herein otherwise provided, the word "district" shall be substituted and read in lieu of the word "probate" in the terms "Probate Court" or "Probate Judge" whenever the same occur in the laws of the Territory of Montana, and all said laws which by their terms apply to Probate Courts or Probate Judges shall, except as in this Constitution otherwise provided, upon a change from Territorial to State government, be deemed and taken to apply to District Courts and District Judges: Provided, that all laws allowing fees to Probate Judges are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. Clerks of District Courts, until otherwise provided by law, shall each perform the duties and be entitled to the same fees as now provided by law for Clerks of the District Courts of the Territory, and until otherwise provided by law shall also perform the services and be entitled to fees therefor that are now provided for Clerks of Probate Courts.

SEC. 6. Upon a change from Territorial to State government the seals in use by the Supreme Court and the Territorial District Courts in and for the several counties respectively shall pass to and become, until otherwise provided by law, the seals respectively of the Supreme Court and of the District Courts of the State in such counties.

SEC. 7. Prosecutions for criminal offenses against the laws of the Territory of Montana pending at the time the State shall be admitted into the Union shall not abate; but the same shall continue and be prosecuted in the name of the State of Montana, and the title of every such action shall be changed to conform to this provision.

SEC. 8. Parties who, at the time of the admission of the State into the Union, may be confined under lawful commitments, or otherwise lawfully held to answer for alleged violations of any of the criminal laws of the Territory of Montana, shall continue to be so confined or held until discharged therefrom by the proper courts of the State.

SEC. 9. All writs, processes, prosecutions, actions, causes of action, defenses, claims and rights of individuals, associations and bodies corporate existing at the time the State shall be admitted into the Union shall continue and be respectively executed, proceeded with, determined, enforced and protected under the laws of the State.

SEC. 10. All undertakings, bonds, obligations and recognizances in force at the time the State shall be admitted into the Union, which were executed to the Territory of Montana, or any officer thereof in his official capacity, or to any official board for the benefit of the Territory of Montana, are hereby respectively assigned and transferred to the State of Montana, to the State officer successor to said Territorial officer, or to the official board successor to the aforesaid official board, for the use of the State, as the case may be, and shall be as valid and binding as if executed under State law to the State, or State officer in his official capacity, or official board for the benefit of the State; and all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures due or owing to the Territory of Montana, or to any county, school district or municipality therein; at the time the State shall be admitted into the Union, are hereby respectively assigned and transferred, and the same shall be payable to the State, county, school district or municipality, as the case may be, and payment thereof may be enforced under the laws of the State.

SEC. 11. All property, real and personal, and all moneys, credits, claims, demands and choses in action of every kind, belonging to the Territory of Montana at the time the State shall be admitted into the Union, are hereby assigned and transferred to, and shall be vested in, and become the property of the State of Montana.

SEC. 12. All obligations of the Territory of Montana, existing, in

force and unpaid at the time of the admission of the State into the Union are hereby assumed by the State, which shall and will well and truly pay the same.

SEC. 13. All matters, cases and proceedings pending in any Probate Court in the Territory of Montana, at the time the State shall be admitted into the Union, and all official records, files, moneys and other property of, or pertaining to such court, are hereby transferred to the District Court in and for the same county, and such District Court shall have full power and jurisdiction to hear, determine and dispose of all such matters, cases and proceedings.

SEC. 14. All actions, cases and proceedings and matters which shall be pending in the Supreme and District Courts of Montana Territory at the time of the admission of the State into the Union whereof the United States Circuit or District Court might have had jurisdiction, had such court existed at the commencement of such actions, cases, proceedings and matters, respectively, shall be transferred to said United State-Circuit and District Courts respectively; and all the files, records, indictments and proceedings relating to such actions, cases, proceedings and matters shall be transferred to said United States Courts: Provided, that no civil action, cause or proceeding to which the United States is not a party shall be transferred to either of said United States Courts, except upon written request of one of the parties thereto, and in the absence of such request such case shall be proceeded with in the proper State Courts.

SEC. 15. All actions; cases, proceedings and matters pending in the Supreme and District Courts of the Territory of Montana at the time the State shall be admitted into the Union, and all files, records and indictments relating thereto, except as otherwise provided herein, shall be appropriately transferred, as may be proper, to the Supreme and District Courts of the State, respectively, and all such actions, cases and matters shall be proceeded with in the proper State Courts.

SEC. 16. Upon a change from a Territorial to a State government, and until otherwise provided by law, the Great Seal of the Territory shall be deemed and taken to be the Great Seal of the State of Montana.

SEC. 17. All Territorial, county and township officers now occupying their respective positions under the laws of the Territory of Montana, or of the United States of America, shall continue and remain in their respective official positions and perform the duties thereof as now provided by law after the State is admitted into the Union, and shall be considered State officers until their successors in office shall be duly elected and qualified, as provided by ordinance, nothwithstanding any inconsistent provisions in this Constitution, and shall be entitled to the same compensation for their services as is now established by law; Provided, That the compensation for Justices of the Supreme Court, Governor and Secretary of the Territory shall be paid by the State of Montana.

Done in open convention at the city of Helena, in the Territory of Montana, this seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Ordinance No. 1.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

BE IT ORDAINED:

First. That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of the State of Montana shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second. That the people inhabiting the said proposed State of Montana do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof and to all land lying within said limits, owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes, and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States, residing without the said State of Montana, shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the said State of Montana on lands or property therein belonging to, or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use. But nothing herein contained shall preclude the said State of Montana from taxing as other lands are taxed any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations and has obtained from the United States, or from any person, a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation, but said last named lands shall be exempt from taxation by said State of Montana so long and to such an extent as such act of Congress may prescribe.

Third. That the debts and liabilities of said Territory of Montana shall be assumed and paid by the said State of Montana.

Fourth. That provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of a uniform system of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of said State of Montana and free from sectarian control.

Fifth. That on behalf of the people of Montana, we in convention assembled do adopt the Constitution of the United States.

Sixth. That the Ordinances in this article shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State of Montana.

Seventh. The State hereby accepts the several grants of land from the United States to the State of Montana, mentioned in an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the division of Dakota into two States, and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form Constitutions and State governments, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to make donations of public lands to such States." Approved February 22d, 1889, upon the terms and conditions therein provided.

Ordinance No. 11.

ELECTIONS.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CONVENTION ASSEMBLED TO FORM A CONSTITUTION FOR THE STATE OF MONTANA:

First. That an election shall be held throughout the Territory of Montana on the first Tuesday of October, 1889, for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution framed and adopted by this convention.

Second. At said election the Constitution framed and adopted by this convention shall be submitted to the people of the Territory for their ratification or rejection, and all persons who are then qualified electors under the laws of this Territory shall be qualified to vote for the ratification or rejection thereof.

Third. Said elections shall be held at the several polling places and precincts throughout the Territory appointed for the holding of elections under the laws of the Territory, and shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the laws of the Territory regulating elections. The Boards of County Commissioners of the several counties of the Territory shall appoint Judges and Clerks of such election in each of said polling places and precincts in the same manner as is now required by law for the appointment of Judges and Clerks of general elections in the Territory.

Fourth. Each elector voting at said election shall have written or printed upon the ticket he may deposit in the ballot box, the words "For the Constitution," or "Against the Constitution."

Fifth. The votes cast at said election for the adoption or rejection of said Constitution shall be canvassed by the canvassing boards of the respective counties not later than fifteen days after said election, or sooner, if the returns from all of the precincts shall have been received, and in the manner prescribed by the laws of the Territory of Montana for canvassing the votes at general elections in said Territory, and the returns of said election shall be made to the Secretary of the Territory, who, with the Governor and the Chief Justice of the Territory, or any two of them, shall constitute a Board of Canvassers, who shall meet at the office of the Secretary of the Territory on or before the thirtieth day after the election, and canvass the votes so cast and declare the result.

Sixth. That on the first Tuesday in October, 1889, there shall be elected by the qualified electors of Montana, a Governor, a Lieutenant

Governor, a Secretary of State, an Attorney General, a State Treasurer, a State Auditor, a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, one Chief Justice and two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, a Judge for each of the judicial districts established by this Constitution, a Clerk of the Supreme Court and a Clerk of the District Court in and for each county of the State, and the members of the Legislative Assembly provided for in this Constitution. The terms of officers so elected shall begin when the State shall be admitted into the Union and shall end on the first Monday in January, 1893, except as otherwise provided.

Seventh. There shall be elected at the same time one Representative in the Fifty-first Congress of the United States.

Eighth. The votes for the above officers shall be returned and canvassed as is provided by law, and returns shall be made to the Secretary of the Territory and canvassed in the same manner and by the same board as is the vote upon the Constitution, except as to the Clerk of the District Court.

Ninth. There shall also be elected at the same time the following county and township officers: Three County Commissioners, one Clerk of the Board of Commissioners and ex officio Recorder, one Sheriff, one County Treasurer, one County Superintendent of Common Schools, one County Surveyor, one County Assessor, one Coroner, one Public Administrator, one County Attorney, two Justices of the Peace, and two Constables for each township. The terms of office for the above-named officers shall begin upon the admission of the State and end upon the first Monday of January, A. D. 1893, except as to the County Treasurer, whose term shall begin on the first Monday in March succeeding his election, and end on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1893, and also, as to County Commissioners whose terms are otherwise provided for in this Constitution.

Tenth. The votes for the above county and township officers and for Clerk of the District Court shall be returned and canvassed and certificates of election to said officers issued as is now provided by law.

Eleventh. Notice of the election for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, and for State, district, county and township officers shall be given by the Clerks of the several Boards of County Commissioners in the same manner as notice of general elections for delegate to Congress and county officers is required to be given by the existing laws of the Territory.

Twelfth. That the provisions of this ordinance shall apply only to the election and to the officers elected on the first Tuesday of October, 1889.

An Address to the People.

To the People of the Territory of Montana:

The Constitutional Convention after a continuous session of forty-five days, has completed its labors and submits the accompanying Constitution of the State of Montana to the qualified electors for their ratification or rejection.

We do not claim that it is a perfect instrument. No Constitution ever reflected the consensus of public opinion upon all questions. All Constitutions are the result of compromises. The Constitution of the United States, cherished above all other instruments, was far from perfect when adopted, but time and the light of experience exposed its imperfections, and the fifteen amendments which were subsequently proposed and adopted demonstrated that the power of government lodged with the people may be safely relied upon to correct inequalities and provide new safeguards when required. So it will be with this Constitution.

The usual provision for the submission and adoption of amendments is made. On the first day of October next a general election will be had, at which you will be called upon to ratify or reject the work of this convention. Each elector voting at said election shall have written or printed upon the ticket he may deposit in the ballot box the words, "For the Constitution," or "Against the Constitution."

The Constitution now proposed is similar in all its fundamental provisions to the Constitution of 1884, which was ratified by a large majority, yet we think in this the judiciary system is better suited to the wants and interests of our people.

We submit it in convenient form for your careful consideration and commend it as worthy of your unanimous approval. The adoption of the Constitution will secure our admission upon an equal footing with the original States: it will give us adequate courts for the administration of justice: it will permit us to tax large quantities of land now exempt from taxation: it will give us the immediate benefit of school and other lands donated by the United States: it will relieve us of that unjust inhibition by which we are prohibited from selling our mines in foreign markets; it will give us a Representative in Congress and two United States Senators to represent us in Washington: it will give us the right of suffrage in national elections: it will give us a stable government: it

will invite capital and emigration; in short, it will break the shackles of Territorial bondage and elevate us to the full dignity of American citizenship.

Our population represents individuals who have enjoyed constitutional government in different States of the Union, and those whose lives and aspirations have been circumscribed within the narrow limits of Territorial vassalage. To neither of these is it necessary to address an argument in favor of our speedy admission into the Union. Let every citizen who deserves well of his State, of his country, and of mankind, promote in every honorable way the ratification of this Constitution.

We point with pride to the fact that no shadow of repudiation found its way into our Constitution. That important point is well and safely guarded. Experience has taught the people of the United States that capital and emigration seek a stable and safe government. If Montana were a State to-day the capital that would seek investment and the immigrants who would seek homes in this our favored land of Montana would be increased in an immense ratio.

We, who are here to participate in laying deep and broad the foundation of this great commonwealth, will pass away, but our votes and efforts will live with the years to come—when all the problems of our day shall be solved, only to give place, perhaps, to others of deeper and graver import; we confidently hope and expect that the Constitution will receive a hearty approval, and respectfully submit it to the consideration of an intelligent and patriotic people.

JOSEPH K. TOOLE,
B. PLATT CARPENTER,
W. W. DIXON,
JAMES E. CALLAWAY,
T. E. COLLINS,
WALTER M. BICKFORD,
CHARLES S. WARREN,
Committee on Address.

HELENA, M. T., Aug. 26th, 1889.

Admission Proclamation.

ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States did, by an act approved on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, provide that the inhabitants of the Territory of Montana might, upon the conditions prescribed in said act, become the State of Montana; and,

Whereas, It was provided by said act that delegates elected as therein provided to a constitutional convention in the Territory of Montana, should meet at the seat of government of said Territory, and that, after they had met and organized, they should declare on behalf of the people of Montana that they adopt the Constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention should be authorized to form a State government for the proposed State of Montana; and,

Whereas, It was provided by said act that the Constitution so adopted should be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed and not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence; and that the Convention should, by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States, and the people of said State, make certain provisions prescribed in said act; and,

Whereas, It was provided by said act that the Constitution thus formed for the people of Montana should, by an ordinance of the Constitution forming the same, be submitted to the people of Montana at an election to be held therein on the first Tuesday in October, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, for ratification or rejection by the qualified voters of said proposed State; and that the returns of said election should be made to the Secretary of the said Territory, who, with the Governor and Chief Justice thereof, or any two of them, should canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast should be for the Constitution, the Governor should certify the result to the President of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon, and upon separate articles or propositions, and a copy of said Constitution, articles, propositions and ordinances; and,

Whereas, It has been certified to me by the Governor of said Territory that, within the time prescribed by said act of Congress, a Constitution for the proposed State of Montana has been adopted, and that the

same, together with two ordinances connected therewith, has been ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of said proposed State, in accordance with the conditions prescribed in said act: and,

Whereas, A duly authenticated copy of said Constitution and ordinances, as required by said act, has been received by me:

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, do, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim the fact that the conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Montana to entitle that State to admission to the Union have been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of the said State into the Union is now complete.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
[SEAL.] and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourteenth.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President,

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

Fifty-fourth Congress

THE SENATE

(Unofficial.)

MARCH 4, 1895—MARCH 3, 1897.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Republicans 43; Democrats 39; Populists and Independents 6; Total 88.

ALABAMA.

Term Exp.	Name	P. O Address	Term Exp.	Name	P. O. Address.
1897	James L. Pugh, D.,	Eufaula.	1901	Jno. T. Morgan, D.,	Selma.

ARKANSAS.

1897	James K. Jones, D.,	Washington.	1901	James H. Berry, D.,	Bentonville.

CALIFORNIA.

1897	George C. Perkins, R.,	San Francisco.	1899	Stephen M. White, D.,	Los Angeles.

COLORADO.

1897	Henry M. Teller, R.,	Central City.	1901	Edward O. Wolcott, R.,	Denver.

CONNECTICUT.

1897	Orville H. Platt, R.,	Meriden.	1899	Joseph R. Hawley, R.,	Hartford.

DELAWARE.

1899	George Gray, D.,	New Castle.	1901	——————————,	R.

FLORIDA.

1897	Wilkinson Call, D.,	Jacksonville.	1899	Samuel Pasco, D.,	Monticello.

GEORGIA.

1897	John B. Gordon, D.,	Reynolds.	1901	Augustus O Bacon, D ,	Augusta

IDAHO.

1897	Fred. T. DuBois, R.,	Blackfoot.	1901	——————————,	R.

ILLINOIS.

1897	John M. Palmer, D.,	Springfield.	1901	Shelby M. Cullom, R.,	Springfield.

INDIANA.

1897	Daniel W. Voorhees, D.,	Terre Haute.	1899	David Turpie, D.,	Indianapolis.

IOWA.

1897 William B. Allison, R., Dubuque. 1901 John H. Gear, R., Burlington.

KANSAS.

1897 William A. Peffer, P., Topeka. 1901 Lucien Baker, R., Leavenworth.

KENTUCKY.

1897 Joseph C. S. Blackburn, D., Versailles. 1901 William Lindsay, D., Frankfort.

LOUISIANA.

1897 Newton C. Blanchard, D., Shreveport. 1901 Donelson Caffery, D., St. Mary's Par.

MAINE.

1899 Eugene Hale, R., Ellsworth. 1901 William P. Frye, R , Lewiston.

MARYLAND.

1897 Charles H. Gibson, D., Easton. 1899 Arthur P. Gorman, D., Laurel.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1899 Henry Cabot Lodge, R., Nahant. 1901 George F. Hoar, R., Worcester.

MICHIGAN.

1899 Julius C. Burrows, R., Grand Rapids. 1901 James McMillan, R , Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

1899 Cushman K. Davis, R., St Paul. 1901 Knute Nelson, R., Alexandria

MISSISSIPPI.

1899 James Z. George, D., Carrollton. 1901 — ————————, D.

MISSOURI.

1897 George G. Vest, D., Kansas City 1899 Francis M. Cockrell, D., Warrensburg.

MONTANA.

1899 Lee Mantle, R., Butte. 1901 Thomas H. Carter, R., Helena.

NEBRASKA.

1899 William V. Allen, P., Madison. 1901 John M. Thurston, R., Omaha.

NEVADA.

1897 John P. Jones, Silv , Gold Hill. 1899 William M. Stewart, Silv., Virginia City

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1897 Jacob H Gallinger, R., Concord. 1901 William E. Chandler, R., Concord.

NEW JERSEY.

1899 James Smith, Jr., D., Newark. 1901 W. J. Sewell, R., Camden.

NEW YORK.

1897 David B. Hill, D , Albany. 1899 Edward Murphy, Jr., D., Troy.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1897 ——— Pritchard, R., Greenville. 1901 Marion Butler, P., Weldon.

NORTH DAKOTA.

1897 Henry C. Hansbrough, R., Devil's Lake. 1899 William N. Roach, D., Larrimore.

OHIO.

1897 Calvin S. Brice, D., Lima. 1899 John Sherman, R., Mansfield.

OREGON.

1897 John H. Mitchell, R., Portland. 1901 ———————— ——R., Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1897 James Donald Cameron, R., Harrisburg. 1899 Matthew S. Quay, R , Beaver.

RHODE ISLAND.

1899 Nelson W. Aldrich, R., Providence. 1901 ———————— ——R.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1897 John L. M. Irby, D., Laurens C. H. 1901 Benj. R. Tillman, Charleston.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1897 James H. Kyle, P , Aberdeen. 1899 Richard F. Pettigrew, R., Sioux Falls.

TENNESSEE.

1899 William B. Bate, D., Nashville. 1901 Isham G. Harris, D , Memphis.

TEXAS.

1899 Roger Q. Mills, D., Corsicana. 1901 Horace R. Chilton, D , Waco.

VERMONT.

1897 Justin S. Morrill, R., Stafford. 1899 Redfield Proctor, R., Proctor.

VIRGINIA.

1899 John W. Daniel, D., Lynchburg. 1901 ——— Martin, D.,

WASHINGTON.

1897 Watson C. Squire, R., Seattle. 1899 John L. Wilson, R., Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1899 Charles James Faulkner, D., Martinsburg. 1901 Stephen B. Elkins, R.

WISCONSIN.

1897 William F. Vilas, D., Madison. 1899 John L. Mitchell, D., Milwaukee.

WYOMING.

1899 Clarence D. Clark. 1901 Francis E. Warren.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Unofficial.)

MARCH 4, 1895—MARCH 4, 1897.

Republicans 241; Democrats 101; Independents and Popu ist 7; Vacant 1; Total 356.

ALABAMA.

Dist.	Name.	P. O.
1	R. H. Clark, D.,	Mobile.
2	J. F. Stallings, D.,	Greenville.
3	Geo. P. Harrison, D.,	Opelika.
4	Gaston A. Robb ns, D.,	Selma.
5	J. E. Cobb, D.,	Tuskegee.
6	John H. Bankhead, D.,	Fayette.
7	M. W. Howard, P.,	Fort Payne.
8	Joseph Whe ler, D.,	Wheeler.
9	Oscar W. Underwood, D.,	Birmingham.

ARKANSAS.

1	P. D. McCulloch, Jr., D.,	Marianna.
2	John S. Little, D.,	Greenwood.
3	Thomas C. McRae, D ,	Prescott.
4	William L. Terry, D.,	Little Rock.
5	Hugh A. Dinsmore, D.,	Fayetteville.
6	Robert Neill, D.,	Batesville.

CALIFORNIA.

1	John A. Barham, R.,	Santa Rosa.
2	Grove L. Johnson, R.,	Sacramento.
3	Samuel G. Hilborn, R.	Oakland.
4	James McGuire, D.,	SanFrancisco.
5	Eugene F. Loud, R.,	SanFrancisco
6	James McLach in, R.,	Los Angeles
7	Wm. M. Bowers, R.,	San Diego.

COLORADO.

1	John S. Shafforth, R.,	Denver.
2	John C. Bell, P.,	Montana,

CONNECTICUT.

1	E. Stevens Henry, R ,	Rockville.
2	N. D. Sperry, R.,	New Haven.
3	Charles H. Russell, R.,	Killingly.
4	E. J. Hill, R.,	Norwalk.

DELAWARE.

1	Jonathan S. Willis, R ,	Milford.

FLORIDA.

1	S. M. Sparkman, D.,	Tampa.
2	Charles A. Cooper, D.,	Jacksonville.

GEORGIA.

1	Rufus E. Lester, D.	Savannah.
2	Benj. E. Russell, D.,	Bainbridge.
3	Charles F. Crisp, D.,	Americus.
4	Charles L. Moses, D.,	Turin.
5	Leonidas F. Livingston, D.,	Kings.
6	Charles L. Bartlett, D.,	Macon.
7	J. W. Maddox, D.,	Rome.
8	Thomas G. Lawson, D.,	Eatonton.
9	Farrish C. Tate, D.,	Jasper.
10	James C. C. Black, D.,	Augusta.
11	Henry G Turner, D.,	Quitman.

IDAHO.

1	Edgar Wilson, R.,	Boise City.

ILLINOIS.

1 J. F. Aldrich, R., Chicago.
2 William Lorimer, R., Chicago.
3 Lawrence McGann, D., Chicago.
4 Charles W. Woodman, R., Chicago.
5 George E. White, R., Chicago.
6 Edward D. Cooke, R., Chicago.
7 Geo. E. Foss R., Chicago.
8 Albert J. Hopkins, R., Aurora.
9 Robert R. Hitt, R., Mount Morris.
10 Philip S. Post, R., Galesburg.
11 Walter Reeves, R., Streator.
12 Joseph G. Cannon, R., Danville.
13 Vespasian Warner, R., Clinton.
14 J. V. Graff, R., Pekin.
15 Benj. F. Marsh, R., Warsaw.
16 F. E. Downing, D., Virginia.
17 James H. Connolly, R., Springfield.
18 Frederick Remann, R., Hillsboro.
19 Benson Wood, R., Effingham.
20 Orlando Burrell, R., Carmi.
21 Everitt J. Murphy, R., E. St. Louis.
22 George W. Smith, R., Murphysboro.

INDIANA.

1 James A. Hemenway, R., Boonville.
2 A. M. Hardy, R., Washington.
3 Robert G. Tracewell, R., Corydon.
4 James E. Watson, R., Rushville.
5 Jesse Overstreet, R., Franklin.
6 Henry U. Johnston, R., Richmond.
7 Charles L. Henry, R., Anderson.
8 George W. Farris, R., Terre Haute
9 J. Frank Hanley, R., Williamsport.
10 J. A. Hatch, R., Kentland.
11 George W. Steele, R., Marion.
12 J. S. Leighty, R., St. Joe.
13 L. W. Royse, R., Warsaw.

IOWA.

1 S. M. Clark, R., Keokuk.
2 George M Curtis, R., Clinton.
3 David B. Henderson, R., Dubuque.
4 Thomas Updegraff, R., McGregor.
5 Robert G Cousins, R., Tipton.
6 John F. Lacey, R., Oskaloosa.
7 John A. T. Hull, R., DesMoines.
8 William P. Hepburn, R., Clarinda.
9 A. L. Hager, R., Greenfield.
10 J. P. Dolliver, R., Fort Dodge.
11 George D. Perkins, R., Sioux City.

KANSAS.

At Large—R. W. Blue, R., Pleasanton.
1 Case Broderick, R., Holton.
2 O. L. Miller, R., Kansas City.
3 S. S. Kirkpatrick, R., Fredonia.
4 Charles Curtis, R., Topeka.
5 W A. Calderhead, R., Marysville.
6 William Baker, P., Lincoln.
7 Chester I. Long, R., Medicine Lodge.

KENTUCKY.

1 John K. Kendrick, D. Smithland.
2 John D. Clardy, D., Newstead.
3 W. G. Hunter, R., Burnsville.
4 John W. Lewis, R., Springfield.
5 Walter Evans, R., Louisville.
6 Albert S. Berry, D., Newport.
7 William C. Owens, D,, Georgetown.
8 J. B. McCreary, D , Richmond.
9 Samuel K. Pugh, R. Vanceburg.
10 J. M. Kendall, D., Prestonburg.
11 David G. Colson, R., Middlesborough

LOUISIANA.

1 Adolph Meyers, D., New Orleans.
2 Charles F. Buck, D , New Orleans.
3 Andrew Price, D., Thibodeaux.
4 H. W. Ogden, D., Shreveport.
5 C. G. Boatner, D., Monroe.
6 S. M. Robertson, D., Baton Rouge.

MAINE.

1 Thomas B. Reed, R , Portland.
2 Nelson Dingley, Jr., R., Lewiston.
3 Seth L. Milliken, R., Belfast.
4 Charles A. Boutelle, R., Bangor

MARYLAND.

1 Joshua W. Miles, D., Princess Anne.
2 William B. Baker, R., Aberdeen
3 Harry W. Rusk, D. Baltimore.
4 John K. Cowen, D , Baltimore.
5 Charles E. Coffin, R., Muirkirk.
6 G. L. Wellington, R., Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1 Ashley B. Wright, R. North Adams.
2 Frederick H. Gillett, R., Springfield.
3 Joseph H. Walker, R., Worcester.
4 Lewis D. Apsley, R., Hudson.
5 Wm. S. Knox, R., Lawrence.
6 William Coggswell, R., Salem.
7 William E. Barrett, R., Melrose.
8 Samuel W. McCall, R , Winchester.
9 John F. Fitzgerald, D., Boston.
10 H. H. Atwood, R., Boston.
11 William F. Drape , R., Hopedale.
12 Elijah A. Morse, R., Canton.
13 John Simpkins, R., Yarmouth.

MICHIGAN.

1 John B. Corliss, R , Detroit.
2 George Spalding, R., Monroe.
3 Julius C. Burrows, R., Kalamazoo.
4 Henry F. Thomas, R., Allegad.
5 Wm. A. Smith, R., Grand Rapids.
6 David D. Aitkin, R., Flint.
7 Horace G. Snover, R., Port Austin.
8 Wm. S. Linton, R., Saginaw.
9 R. P. Bishop, R., Ludington.
10 R. O. Crump, R., Bay City.
11 John Avery R., Greenville
12 S. M. Stephenson, R., Menominee.

MINNESOTA.

1 James A. Tawney, R., Winona.
2 James T. McCleery, R., Mankato.
3 Joel I . Heatwole, R., Northfield.
4 A. R. Kiefer, R., St. Paul.
5 Loren Fletcher, R., Minneapolis.
6 Charles A. Towne, R., Duluth.
7 Frank M. Eddy, R., Glenwood.

MISSISSIPPI.

1 John M. Allen, D., Tupelo.
2 John C. Kyle, D., Sardis.
3 T. C. Catchings, D., Vicksburg.
4 Hernando D. Money, D., Carrollton.
5 John S. Williams, D., Yazoo City.
6 Walter M. Denny, D., Scranton.
7 J. C. Spencer, D., Port Gibson.

MISSOURI.

1 C. N. Clark, R., Hannibal.
2 Uriel S. Hall, D., Hubbard.
3 Alexander M. Dockery, D., Gallatin.
4 George C. Crowther, R., St. Joseph.
5 John C. Tarsney, D., Kansas City.
6 David A. DeArmand, D., Butler.
7 J. P. Tracy, R., Springfield.
8 Joel D. Hubbard, R., Versailles.
9 William M. Treloar, R., Mexico.
10 Richard Bartholdt, R., St. Louis.
11 Charles F. Joy, R., St. Louis.
12 Seth W. Cobb, D., St. Louis.
13 John H. Raney, R., Piedmont.
14 N. A. Mozely, R., Dexter.
15 Charles G. Burton, R., Nevada

MONTANA.

Charles S. Hartman, R., Bozeman.

NEBRASKA.

1 J. B. Strode, R., Lincoln.
2 David H. Mercer, R., Omaha.
3 George D. Meiklejohn, R., Fullerton.
4 Eugene J. Hainer, R., Aurora.
5 William E. Andrews, R., Hastings.
6 Omar M. Kern, P., Broken Bow.

NEVADA.

Francis G. Newlands, Ind., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1 Cyrus A. Sulloway, R., Manchester.
2 Henry M. Baker, R., Bow.

NEW JERSEY.

1 H. C. Loudenslager, R., Paulsboro.
2 John J. Gardner, R., Atlantic City.
3 Benj. F. Howell, R., N. Brunswick.
4 Mahlon Pitney, R., Morristown.
5 James F. Stewart, R., Paterson.
6 Richard W. Parker, R., Newark.
7 Thomas McEwen, Jr., R., Jersey City.
8 Charles N. Fowler, R., Elizabeth.

NEW YORK.

1 Richard C. McCormick, R., Jamaica.
2 Denis M. Hurley, R., Brooklyn.
3 Francis H. Wilson, R., Brooklyn.
4 Israel F. Fisher, R., Brooklyn.
5 Charles G. Bennett, R., Brooklyn.
6 James R. Howe, R., Brooklyn.
7 Franklin Bartlett, D., New York.
8 James J. Walsh, D., New York.
9 Henry C. Miner, D., New York.
10 * A. J. Campbell, R., New York.
11 William Sulzer, D., New York.
12 George B. McClellan, D., New York.
13 R. C. Shannon, R., New York.
14 Lemuel E. Quigg, R., New York.
15 Philip B. Low, R., New York.
16 Ben. L. Fairchild, R., Pelham Manor.
17 Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., R., Newburg.
18 Jacob Lefever, R., New Paltz.
19 Frank S. Black, R., Troy.
20 George N. Southwick, R., Albany.
21 David F. Wilbur, R., Oneonta.
22 Newton N. Curtis, R., Ogdensburg.
23 Wallace T. Foote, Jr., R., Port Henry.
24 Chas. A. Chickering, R., Copenhagen.
25 James S. Sherman, R., Utica.
26 Geerge W. Ray, R., Norwich.
27 Theodore L. Poole, R., Syracuse.
28 Sereno E. Payne, R., Auburn.
29 Chas. W. Gillet, R., Addison
30 James W. Wadsworth, R., Geneseo.
31 Henry C. Brewster, R., Rochester.
32 R. B. Mahany, R., Buffalo.
33 Chas. Daniels, R., Buffalo.
34 Warren B. Hooker, R., Fredonia.

* Died December 6, 1894.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1 Harry Skinner, P., Greenville.
2 Frederick H. Woodward, D., Wilson.
3 John P. Shaw, D., Fayetteville.
4 W. F. Stroud, P., Pittsbero.
5 Thomas Settle, R., Reidsville.
6 James A. Lockhart, D., Wadesboro.
7 A. C. Shuford, R., Hickory.
8 R. Z. Linney, R., Taylorsville.
9 Richmond Pearson, R., Asheville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Martin N. Johnson, R., Petersburg.

OHIO.

1 Charles P. Taft, R., Cincinnati.
2 Jacob H. Bromwell, R., Cincinnati.
3 Paul J. Sorg, D. Middletown.
4 Fernando C. Layton, D., Wapakoneta.
5 Francis B. DeWitt, R., Paulding.
6 George W. Hulick, R., Batavia.
7 George W. Wilson, R., London.
8 Luther M. Strong, R., Kenton.
9 James N. Southard, R., Toledo.
10 Lucien J. Fenton, R., Winchester.
11 Charles H. Grosvenor, R., Athens.
12 D. K. Watson, R., Columbus.
13 Stephen R. Harris, R., Bucyrus
14 W. S. Kerr, R., Mansfield.
15 Henry C. VanVoorhis, R., Zanesville.
16 Lorenzo Danford, R., of Clairsville.
17 A. S. McClure, R., Wooster.
18 R. W. Taylor, R., New Lisbon.
19 Stephen A. Northway, R., Jefferson.
20 Clifton B. Beach, R., Cleveland.
21 Theodore E. Burton, R., Cleveland.

OREGON.

1 Binger Hermann, R., Roseburg.
2 W. R. Ellis, R., Heppner.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At Large—Galusha A. Grow, R., Glenwood.
At Large—George F. Huff, R., Greensburg.
1 Henry H. Bingham, R., Philadelphia.
2 Robert Adams, Jr., R., Philadelphia.
3 Frederick Halteman, R., Philadelphia.
4 John E. Reyburn, R., Philadelphia.
5 Alfred C. Harmer, R., Philadelphia.
6 John B. Robinson, R., Media.
7 Irving P. Wanger, R., Norristown.
8 J. J. Hart, D., Milford.
9 Conrad J. Erdman, D., Allentown.
10 Marriott Brosius, R., Lancaster.
11 Joseph A. Scranton, R., Scranton.
12 John Leisenring, R., Upper Lehigh.
13 Charles N. Brumm, R., Minersville.
14 Ephraim A. Woomer, R., Lebanon.
15
16 Frederick C. Leonard, R., Coudersport.
17 M. H. Kulp, R., Shamokin.
18 T. M. Mahon, R., Chambersburg.
19 J. A. Stahle, R., Emighsville.
20 Josiah D. Hicks, R., Altoona.
21 Daniel B. Heiner, R., Kittanning.
22 John Dalzell, R., Pittsburg.
23 William A. Stone, R., Allegheny.
24 E. F. Atcheson, R., Washington.
25 Thomas W. Phillips, R., New Castle.
26 Matthew Griswold, R., Erie.
27 Charles W. Stone, R., Warren.
28 William C. Arnold, R., Duboise.

RHODE ISLAND.

1 Melville Bull, R., Newport.
2 Warren C. Arnold, R., Gloucester.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1 William Elliott, D., Beaufort.
2 W. Jasper Talbert, D., Parksville.
3 Asbury C. Latimer, D., Benton.
4 J. Stanyarne Wilson, D., Spartansbay.
5 Thomas J. Strait, D., Lancaster.
6 John L. McLaurin, D , Bennettsville.
7 J. William Stokes, D., Orangeburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

At Large—John A. Pickler, R., Faulkton.
B. J. Gamble, R., Yankton.

TENNESSEE.

1 W. C. Anderson, R., Newport.
2 H. R. Gibson, R., Knoxville.
3 Foster V. Brown, R., Chattanooga.
4 Benton McMillan, D., Carthage.
5 J. D. Richardson, D., Murphreesboro.
6 Joseph E. Washington, D., Cedar Hill.
7 Nicholas N. Cox, D., Franklin.
8 John E. McCall, R., Lexington.
9 James C. McDearmond, D., Trenton.
10 Josiah Patterson, D., Memphis.

TEXAS.

1 Joseph C. Hutchison, D., Houston.
2 Samuel B. Cooper, D., Woodville.
3 C. H. Yoakum, D., Greenville.
4 David B. Culberson D., Jefferson.
5 Joseph W. Bailey, D., Gainesville.
6 Joseph Abbott, D., Hillsboro.
7 George C. Pendleton, D., Belton.
8 Charles K. Bell, D., ort Worth.
9 Joseph D. Sayers, D., Bastrop.
10 Miles Crowley, D., Galveston.
11 William H. Crain, D., Cuero.
12 Geo. H. Noonan, R., San Antonio.
13 J. V. Cockrell, D., Anson.

VERMONT.

1 H. Henry Powers, R., Morrisville.
2 William W. Grout, R., Barton.

VIRGINIA.

1 William A. Jones, D., Warsaw.
2 D. Gardner Taylor, D., Sturgeon Point.
3 Tazwell Ellett, D., Richmond.
4 W. R. McKenney, D., Petersburg.
5 Claude A. Swanson, D., Chatham.
6 Peter J. Otey, D., Lynchburg.
7 S. S. Turner, D., Front Royal.
8 Elisha E. Meredith, D., Brentsville.
9 James A. Walker, R., Wytheville.
10 Henry St. G. Tucker, D., Staunton.

WASHINGTON.

t Large—S. C. Hyde, R., Spokane. W. H. Doolittle, R., Tacoma.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1 B. B. Dovenor, R., Wheeling.
2 Alston G. Dayton, R., Philippi.
3 James H. Huling, R. Charleston.
4 Warren Miller, R., Jackson C. H.

WISCONSIN.

1 Henry A. Cooper, R., Racine.
2 Edward Sauerthering, R., Maysville.
3 Joseph W. Babcock, R., Necedah.
4 heobald Otjen, R., Milwaukee.
5 S. S. Barney, R., West Bend.
6 S. A. Cook, R., Neenah.
7 Michael Griffin, R., Eau Claire.
8 E. S. Minor, R., Sturgeon Bay.
9 Alexander Stewart, R., Wausau.
10 John J. Jenkins, R., Chippewa Falls.

WYOMING.

F. W. Mondell, R., New Castle.

DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.

N. O. Murphy, R., Phoenix.

NEW MEXICO.

Thomas B. Catron, R., Santa Fe.

OKLAHOMA.

D. T. Flynn, R., Guthrie.

UTAH.

F. J. Cannon, R., Salt Lake.

Official Returns

of the General Election in Montana, on November 6, 1894, for the choice of Congressman, Associate Justice, Members of the Legislature and the Location of the Permanent Capital of the State.

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	Capital.		Representative in Congress.				Associate Justice.			Representatives.					
	Anaconda	Helena	Hal. S. Corbett, D.	Chas. S. Hartman, R.	Benj. F. Maiden, P.	Robert B. Smith, P. P.	William H. Hunt, R.	Llewellyn A. Luce, D	Geo. W. Reeves, P. P.	William W. Jones, R.	H. Knippenberg, R.	Jas. P. Murray, D...	Jas. P. Murray, P. P.	Henry S. Pond, D...	Henry S. Pond, P. P.
Argenta	4	24	2	18	....	7	16	5	6	13	14	10	....	12	....
Bannack	56	75	25	93	2	4	91	24	7	95	80	27	3	13	3
Big Hole, No. 15	22	2	1	4	....	19	4	1	20	7	4	3	13	2	15
Big Hole, No. 16	16	12	6	13	....	8	15	7	6	17	17	11	....	9	....
Barretts	26	6	10	16	....	5	12	11	8	11	11	13	5	10	7
Bald Mountain	6	17	1	15	....	3	15	2	3	12	13	7	....	4	....
Brenners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Birch Creek	22	20	11	23	....	5	22	12	6	17	18	19	..	21	....
Bishops	19	28	7	34	....	4	32	10	2	18	26	28	....	8	
Blacktail	37	22	9	39	2	9	37	12	8	32	30	22	5	12	3
Dewey's	19	30	10	25	....	8	24	11	6	24	23	10	4	9	4
Dillon	156	185	50	214	4	61	202	60	56	154	140	206	....	110	....
Fox	25	13	4	26	....	8	25	3	9	24	19	7	3	3	8
Glendale	48	51	12	33	3	47	33	27	33	23	73	24	....	57	....
Hecla	26	25	8	10	....	30	9	9	25	6	35	15	....	27	....
Lima	87	41	24	66	....	36	58	25	33	62	52	36	19	19	21
Medicine Lodge	24	21	14	25	....	5	27	13	2	26	21	21	....	12	....
Ponsonby	12	15	3	15	....	6	16	3	5	17	13	5	....	5	....
Pioneer	....	8	1	4	....	3	1	....	2	4	2	4	....	2	
Polaris	21	19	8	25	....	5	22	11	3	24	22	13	....	12	...
Red Rock	23	20	16	19		3	18	17	4	23	17	18	....	10	....
Total	649	637	222	717	11	276	682	263	244	609	639	499	52	357	61

CASCADE COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	CAPITAL.		CONGRESS.			ASSO. JUSTICE.			SENATOR.			REPRESENTATIVES.										
	Anaconda	Helena	Smith, P.	Corbett, D.	Hartman, R.	Reeves, P.	Luce, D.	Hunt, R.	Brosnan, P.	Ford, D.	Rice, R.	Bosshot, P.	Donovan, P.	Holmes, P.	Nunn, P.	Bundy, D.	Fletcher, D.	Flinn, D.	Leslie, D.	Glascock, R.	Harris, R.	Reynolds, R.	Tallant, R.
First Ward	224	140	95	97	142	102	76	155	156	72	122	103	112	82	55	88	79	85	131	120	99	122	128
Second Ward	127	75	56	40	89	62	33	83	104	26	54	60	58	48	24	46	40	30	59	77	51	70	72
Third Ward	237	116	111	53	152	129	47	137	192	35	112	104	119	104	72	68	48	42	96	134	101	117	120
Fourth Ward	338	264	211	105	242	221	97	241	300	79	205	190	190	180	126	125	100	103	188	236	201	225	219
West Great Falls	60	31	101	28	61	101	23	63	140	19	35	72	88	75	57	32	25	20	36	55	44	86	50
B. and M. Addition	9	53	25	4	32	26	4	29	27	1	24	17	11	33	12	11	8	3	11	34	31	35	30
North Great Falls	31	66	25	6	46	29	5	41	43	4	36	24	21	29	15	15	7	3	6	44	40	43	43
Silver Smelter	29	55	18	23	18	21	20	19	31	18	12	23	18	22	14	19	18	17	19	21	14	16	20
B. and M. Smelter	18	32	45	4	34	45	5	35	47	3	37	43	41	35	36	10	5	5	9	34	32	41	34
Mission	7	7	8	16	23	9	15	33	15	9	23	7	7	6	8	20	14	22	16	22	21	19	19
Ulm	27	144	2	6	6	1	6	6	5	6	3	3	1	3	0	9	6	9	7	5	6	4	3
Cascade	1	32	16	59	97	18	54	101	34	54	89	16	12	12	9	69	39	101	60	82	118	81	72
Stickney	123	82	4	7	9	2	7	13	2	10	10	3	3	3	3	7	7	7	7	11	11	11	11
Millegan	1	16	1	4	11	0	4	12	1	5	10	1	1	1	1	5	3	3	4	12	11	10	11
Truly	20	37	5	6	41	5	10	40	6	11	38	5	3	5	4	19	7	10	11	35	38	34	31
Sand Coulee	305	92	253	33	104	256	26	98	261	27	98	237	234	219	239	26	17	12	30	161	79	89	88
Upper Sand Coulee	25	28	11	13	24	7	15	25	17	11	22	7	7	8	4	20	11	9	23	28	15	21	16
Belt	282	83	179	40	132	195	30	122	216	29	103	175	178	179	162	43	32	32	42	129	90	105	101
Armington	43	51	18	22	48	28	18	38	34	16	34	20	20	21	13	24	24	16	25	48	31	37	35
Willow Creek	8	24	3	10	16	1	12	18	6	11	14	2	2	1	1	20	12	9	17	17	12	10	14
Davis Creek	11	5	0	6	11	1	5	13	4	2	11	1	5	0	0	14	1	4	7	11	8	10	10
Cora Creek	6	15	3	7	10	3	7	10	3	5	12	2	5	3	3	11	4	4	9	5	10	7	7
Kibbey	53	29	17	18	46	15	15	47	33	17	36	13	16	18	14	29	22	18	34	40	34	31	37
Riceville	22	7	8	3	18	8	4	17	8	2	18	6	4	5	4	15	6	3	3	17	16	13	13
Geyser	6	11	4	3	10	3	3	9	3	2	11	3	3	1	1	5	4	2	2	10	8	9	6
Monarch	14	16	10	10	10	7	12	10	12	8	9	10	6	6	6	12	11	7	10	7	11	10	9
Logging Creek	9	12	10	3	6	12	3	6	14	1	6	6	2	4	9	9	4	4	7	8	6	6	12
Hound Creek	4	14	1	6	11	1	5	11	6	5	7	1	3	1	1	7	3	12	7	6	11	7	7
Ming Coulee	19	12	14	2	14	11	2	16	19	1	10	8	6	10	8	8	5	2	8	13	13	10	10
Sun River	35	30	5	23	53	7	21	52	10	30	41	6	6	7	7	31	24	24	29	37	37	42	47
Mid Canyon	.....	7	1	1	5	1	1	5	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	5	4	4
Total	2,097	1,576	1,257	648	1,521	1,327	585	1,495	1,750	520	1,257	1169	1183	1112	909	818	587	619	916	1464	1204	1325	1279

CHOTEAU COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	Capital.		Representative in Congress.			Associate Justice.			Representatives.			State Senator.		
	Anaconda	Helena	Hal. S. Corbett, D.	Chas. S. Hartman, R.	Benj. F. Maiden, P.	Robert B. Smith, P. P.	William H. Hunt, R.	Llewellyn A. Luce, D	Geo. W. Reeves, P.	Thos. W. Murphy, P.	Benj. F. O'Neil, D.	Andrew H. Reser, R	C. J. McNamara, D.	John W. Power, R.	Allan Rodger, P.
Harlem	11	42	18	32	....	4	35	15	5	9	17	31	33	21	1
Dodson	9	14	10	11	....	1	12	8	1	1	10	10	15	[illegible]	....
Landusky	11	71	29	43	....	6	40	25	[illegible]	4	37	40	53	30	2
Chinook	15	163	47	116	1	12	116	41	10	8	56	114	67	106	6
Lloyd	9	42	14	29	1	3	29	13	2	1	19	28	18	29	....
Cleveland	....	31	6	25	1	..	24	7	1	1	6	26	8	26	....
Clear Creek	7	11	8	12	....	....	11	9	....	1	11	7	15	5	....
Warrick	1	12	4	9	....	....	10	3	....	....	5	8	13	....	....
Egan	6	30	4	30	....	1	32	3	1	3	11	22	22	14	....
Havre	110	118	60	84	....	68	93	57	46	38	92	84	127	96	5
Big Sandy	14	72	21	53	....		51	18	1	....	45	35	67	25	....
Box Elder	7	20	10	16	....	....	15	9	1	1	12	14	16	10	....
Chester	3	1	3	1	....	....	3	1	.	....	3	1	4	..	....
M. Butte	12	24	10	16	2	5	17	12	2	3	17	13	15	19	....
E. Butte	....	....	3	16	....	....	16	3	....	....	3	16	2	17	....
Lucille	....	16	6	10	....	....	11	5	....	....	6	10	5	11	....
Valleaux	1	12	....	13	....	....	12	1	....	....	1	12	....	13	
Perrysburg	....	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	....	1	2	10	1	12	....
Ft. Benton	48	169	80	131	....	8	151	51	12	8	102	102	81	138	3
Marias	5	20	4	19	....	....	22	1	....	3	8	13	9	16	....
Upper Highwood	20	45	27	32	....	2	29	26	4	4	31	27	42	22	1
Lower Highwood	....	7	1	6	....	....	7	....	....	....	3	4	....	7	....
Shonkin	10	39	20	26	....	1	27	16	4	1	28	19	18	29	....
Flagler's	....	10	....	10		.	10	....	....	....	2	[illegible]	..	9	1
Total	296	1007	385	742	5	111	785	324	97	87	527	653	631	665	19

CUSTER COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	CAPITAL		CONGRESS.				SUPREME COURT.			LEGISLATURE.						JOINT LEGISLATURE		
	Anaconda	Helena	Corbett, D.	Hartman, R.	Maiden, Pro.	Smith, P.	Hunt, R.	Luce, D.	Reeves, P.	Brown, D.	Gordon, R.	Gibb, P.	Hopkins, D.	Kelsey, P.	Waddingham, R.	Auld, R.	Condit, D.	Flanagan, P.
Miles City	231	300	145	252	5	102	243	155	98	171	220	143	189	60	176	216	177	105
Forsyth	34	99	42	62	1	24	60	39	27	56	24	10	113	5	28	38	83	6
Terry	14	37	13	33	2	1	31	15	1	15	28	2	19	....	26	29	19	2
Rosebud	10	38	9	31	....	5	31	9	5	28	21	6	21	1	16	26	18	2
Cutler	7	12	5	12	1	....	12	5	...	5	12	2	5	....	11	10	5	2
Blatchford	0	9	3	5	....	....	6	2	....	1	7	....	2	....	6	5	4	....
Gov't Sawmill	1	16	6	11		....	11	5	1	5	11	3	5	....	10	11	5	1
Howard	4	16	6	12	1	1	12	7	1	8	10	1	10	....	10	10	7	2
Sadie	7	11	2	11	....	5	10	2	5	2	12	4	....	4	9	11	2	4
Beebe	4	1	2	3		....	3	2	....	1	1	....	3	1	1	3	2	....
Webbs Sch'l H	8	20	10	11	1	3	15	10	3	15	11	1	8	10	8	14	10	3
Hathaway	4	9	3	10	....	....	10	3	....	3	9	....	3	....	9	10	3	....
Albright	5	12	1	6	1	8	7	2	8	1	5	9	4	7	5	6	3	7
Rancher	12	32	14	27	....	2	26	14	3	15	22	1	32	....	12	26	14	4
E2 Ranch	1	9	2	7	...	1	6	1	3	2	7	2	2	1	5	5	3	2
Staffords	2	13	6	9	....	....	8	7	....	7	8	1	7	1	5	9	3	1
Zook's Ranch	1	16	8	9	....	....	9	8	....	10	8	....	9		6	9	7	....
Ashland	7	11	8	6		3	6	8	3	15	4	2	8	3	4	6	9	3
Ekalaka	21	47	23	37	....	4	37	22	1	24	35	8	20	3	36	36	19	6
Hocketts	7	15	6	15	..	....	14	7	....	8	14		7	....	12	13	5	2
Ramsay & B	15	29	14	21	1	1	25	14	....	30	15		19	1	10	22	16	1
Barringer	2	6	1	7	....	....	7	1	....	1	7	....	1	....	7	7	1	....
Powderville	1	20	6	16	....	....	17	6	....	5	16	1	7	....	15	18	5	....
Smith's	0	10	....	10	....	....	9	....	1	....	10	....	....	....	9	10	....	....
Butte School H	1	9	3	6	....	1	4	1	5	3	4	1	5	1	5	5	2	3
Kimes	3	12	5	9	....	....	7	7	....	9	6	1	8	1	5	9	3	2
Muddy	14	16	17	9	1	2	11	14		22	8	1	21	....	3	9	18	2
Allen's Ranch	2	9	4	5	1	1	4	5	1	5	6	1	5	....	4	7	4	....
Shrieve's	1	8	1	6	....	1	6	1	1	3	6	1	2	....	5	6	3	....
Alzada	5	14	4	9	....	3	9	4	3	4	8	3	2	3	8	9	5	2
Gray's	0	3	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	....	....		3	....
O'Fallon	1	5	1	3	....	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	4	1	1
T. O. Ranch	0	6	....	6	..	....	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	6		6	....	....
S. H. Ranch	1	11	3	9	...	....	7	4	....	3	7	1	4	1	3	5	6	....
Bay Horse R'ch	3	9	9	3	....	....	3	9	....	9	3	....	7	....	3	3	9	....
Sch'l Dist 14	5	3		3	...	5	4	....	3	....	4	3	....	3	2	3	....	5
Pagot's Ranch	7	14	7	13	....	....	12	6	1	11	7	1	11	....	3	8	6	2
Lee's Ranch	5	17	5	11	1	2	13	7	...	9	10	....	10	1	10	12	7	1
Total	452	924	397	718	16	176	705	405	179	513	594	212	573	107	496	636	489	171

DEER LODGE COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	Capital		Congress.				Asso. Justice			Legislature.															Joint Representative.		
	Anaconda	Helena	Corbett, D.	Hartman, R.	Maiden, Pro.	Smith, P.	Hunt, R.	Luce, D.	Reeves, P.	Burke, D.	Deis, D.	Edwards, P.	Fitzgerald, D.	Flanigan, P.	Hogan, P.	Leiser, R.	Losee, R.	Minshall, D.	Mannix, R.	Marshall, P.	Oker, P.	Vye, R.	Walkup, D.	Whitehill, R.	Goodfellow, P.	Matts, D.	Rodgers, R.
Anaconda.																											
First Ward	595	18	101	145	8	294	108	92	308	179	69	306	180	255	288	131	141	96	76	271	232	71	150	82	195	200	116
Second Ward	650	33	176	188	3	230	130	181	249	242	137	225	226	188	208	190	207	172	85	195	198	118	254	112	132	293	161
Third Ward	743	20	145	250	14	258	152	145	337	205	108	244	202	178	230	291	304	138	143	234	202	171	231	161	139	327	181
Fourth Ward	579	17	109	250	7	175	178	93	244	150	86	169	167	119	153	259	284	122	135	170	157	150	203	157	121	236	172
Carroll.																											
South Precinct	189	2	53	20	1	93	16	52	92	77	33	97	85	111	112	16	19	32	15	72	70	13	52	10	54	93	17
North Precinct	244	5	67	31	2	126	31	42	142	73	38	114	85	149	123	45	38	33	24	85	97	24	48	20	74	103	29
Deer Lodge.																											
South Precinct	205	85	58	111	2	113	110	75	88	61	122	62	78	48	60	111	90	116	93	94	102	75	62	136	41	65	177
North Precinct	152	66	34	94	3	83	94	51	66	58	78	33	57	31	34	92	81	86	81	70	58	69	53	114	22	52	139
Stuart	55	4	16	24	1	17	23	14	20	18	10	20	14	13	16	29	20	33	17	17	27	20	11	22	18	16	23
Georgetown	21	5	7	11	....	10	8	8	10	6	3	11	4	5	9	16	8	5	9	11	8	4	14	7	10	8	8
Lost Creek	56	....	4	18	1	27	13	6	31	5	3	22	5	19	24	25	27	3	13	41	25	12	6	12	26	6	19
Silver Lake	11	3	3	9	....	1	7	4	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	5	8	3	6	3	1	6	6	8	1	6	7
Blue-Eyed Nellie	91	1	16	36	2	24	36	14	28	12	13	23	11	24	23	37	39	17	28	30	21	28	15	34	23	16	35
Mill Creek	75	....	15	39	....	14	34	10	23	20	10	10	10	15	14	41	46	9	30	11	9	29	8	30	14	15	33
Warm Springs	45	2	11	25	2	4	21	10	6	11	10	7	13	5	7	25	25	15	17	13	8	18	9	21	4	10	28
Race Track	69	18	25	29	3	30	32	27	26	23	21	25	22	21	26	45	34	23	30	38	26	25	18	30	22	32	34
Pioneer	35	42	41	19	...	15	16	36	20	31	32	20	36	13	18	16	16	51	13	33	33	13	35	21	20	29	21
Garrison	25	26	11	13	1	22	10	11	26	12	7	26	9	20	21	7	10	11	6	22	40	7	9	12	7	7	17
Gold Creek	16	14	8	9	....	10	12	7	9	4	5	11	7	10	9	8	8	11	9	8	15	9	6	7	9	6	14

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DAWSON COUNTY.

PRECINCT.	CAPITAL.		CONGRESS.				ASSO. JUSTICE.			JOINT REP. DAWSON AND CUSTER CO.		
	Anaconda	Helena	Corbett, D.	Hartman, R.	Maiden, Pro.	Smith, P	Hunt, R.	Luce, D.	Reeves, P.	Auld, R	Condit, D	Flanagan, P.
Glendive	74	223	44	146	2	94	152	58	76	146	119	27
Hoyt												
Allard	3	3		4		2	4		2	6		
Mingusville	15	28	20	17		2	16	20	3	16	24	
Belle Prairie		6		6			6			6		
Bad Route		14	6	8			8	6		8	6	
Tokna	7	29	3	31	1	1	31	4	1	33	2	1
Newlon	3	16	4	13	1		14	5		13	3	1
Sydney	3	31	10	23		1	22	9	2	24	10	
Hardscrabble		6		6			6			6		
Pearmound	3	20	17	4			3	19		2	20	
Redwater	4	7	3	7			7	3		8	3	
McClune's	1	6	2	5			5	2		5	2	
Total	113	389	109	270	4	100	274	126	84	273	189	29

FLATHEAD COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	CAPITAL		CONGRESSMAN.				ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.			SENATOR.			REPRESENTATIVES.					
	Helena	Anaconda	Smith, R. B., P	Maiden, B. F. Pro	Hartman, C. S. R	Corbett, Hal S. D	Reeves, Geo. W P	Luce, L. A., D.	Hunt, W. H., R	Ramsdell, W. R P	Hill, W. D., D.	Heideman, H W R	Sparks, W. J., P	Ryan, J. J, P.	Pace, J. W, D.	Lynch, Chas, D	Lindsey, A. Y, D	Brennen, W. J, R
Kalispell No. 1	126	180	49	3	157	91	64	65	166	70	88	144	56	87	43	107	109	165
Kalispell No. 2	171	328	197	6	165	112	200	81	185	248	85	148	179	228	41	143	118	201
Holt	24	80	58	2	21	33	63	12	25	68	16	23	49	54	14	19	27	33
Sheldon	27	69	36		44	11	39	11	41	60	6	27	42	40	14	11	38	32
Bad Rock	3	59	41	1	13	9	42	7	15	54	5	5	39	42	18	5	14	5
Essex	5	19	13	0	5	5	10	5	7	16	3	5	7	14	9	4	5	4
Columbia Falls	46	201	137	4	67	29	136	24	72	208	13	30	127	135	85	28	71	36
Whitefish	10	46	24	1	12	17	26	12	14	29	16	8	18	22	19	22	11	11
Tobacco Plains	11	45	8		38	5	8	6	36	32	2	23	15	10	12	17	25	28
Spring Prairie	1	11	6		8	1	5	1	9	7	1	7	8	5		1	9	7
Brocken	38	48	17	2	42	18	22	15	43	29	11	44	24	18	6	28	32	43
Dayton Creek	8	35	4	1	17	19	9	14	19	10	15	16	5	5	14	28	12	17
Troy	29	55	59	1	11	10	56	12	13	61	11	12	47	59	7	23	10	10
Libby	47	42	23	1	37	28	25	28	36	39	24	27	17	50	31	31	18	24
Howard's C'mp	5	8			3	10		10	3		9	4	1		8	11	2	2
Pleasant Valley	9	12	2	1	9	9	4	8	9	8	4	9	4	3	7	15	5	7
Sedan	17	19	18		11	7	17	8	9	19	9	9	18	19	6	11	5	9
Jennings	11	14	8		11	3	11	2	7	7	6	10	5	14	2	10	7	10
Demersville	22	24	6		25	16	13	8	24	12	12	23	5	8	10	13	22	27
Creston	20	54	33	3	21	11	41	12	17	52	10	8	47	44	13	10	9	12
Total	633	1352	742	26	717	434	791	341	750	1029	316	582	713	857	359	537	549	683

FERGUS COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	CAPITAL		CONGRESS.				ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.			SENATOR.			REPRESENTATIVES.			JOINT REPS.	
	Helena	Anaconda	Corbett, D.	Hartman, R.	Malden, Pro.	Smith, P.	Hunt, R.	Luce, D.	Reeves, P.	Bowman, Ind.	Chandler, R.	Hastings D.	Carroll, D.	Hedges, R.	Linebarger, D.	Knapp, Ind.	Von Tobel, R.
Stanford	67	27	14	75	....	2	73	15	2	2	74	12	10	74	4	17	68
Wareham	8	21	12	17	....	....	15	13	1	....	14	13	11	15	1	15	9
Philbrook	49	10	13	38	1	3	38	11	2	4	38	14	13	35	6	18	31
Utica	85	20	24	72	2	7	71	24	8	15	65	23	8	64	30	41	54
Ubet	76	4	25	47	2	...	41	30	4	5	41	30	23	47	7	24	42
Halbert	25	1	6	20	....	....	20	6	....	....	21	4	3	23	....	3	20
Cottonwood	88	16	35	55	3	10	54	32	16	28	48	27	21	50	33	41	53
Ross' Fork	19	2	8	13	....	....	13	8	....	6	11	4	5	11	5	10	10
Lewistown	313	85	106	336	4	37	234	125	24	106	194	87	97	194	91	116	231
East Fork	17	1	1	17	....	....	17	1	....	....	16	2	2	16	....	....	6
Deerfield	40	8	13	28	1	2	27	15	1	10	26	8	1	26	14	15	27
Maiden	72	29	14	52	....	33	60	26	11	32	46	21	33	46	16	16	44
Trout Creek	10	1	1	8	....	2	7	1	2	2	6	3	4	5	....	5	5
Moccasin	14	2	5	8	...	3	12	3	1	5	8	3	3	8	5	5	11
Grass Range	32	3	10	19	....	1	21	9	....	2	21	7	6	20	4	10	18
Forest Grove	23	3	5	21	....	....	21	4	....	6	16	4	5	20	1	8	18
Stuart	35	5	5	29	...	1	29	6	...	5	23	7	7	25	4	7	25
Box Elder	39	1	12	21	1	....	26	13	....	1	31	8	13	25	1	12	33
Alder Grove	13		3	8	....	....	7	3	2	1	9	3	5	4	4	7	4
Judith	18	1	2	17	....	....	16	2	....	....	15	3	2	16	....	2	16
Gilt Edge	56	37	19	42	2	23	44	21	25	26	27	23	31	40	19	45	36
Spotted Horse	8	6	....	13	....	1	13	1	...	2	11	1	1	12	1	14	10
Flat Willow	17	6	8	12	....	....	12	8	....	....	11	8	9	11	....	9	9
Cruse	11		5	8	....	1	8	5	1	2	8	4	5	5	1	8	5
Musselshell	10	....	3	6	....	1	6	3	....	....	6	3	3	6	....	2	6
Sahara	15	1	1	13	....	....	13	1	....	....	13	1	1	13	....	2	13
Lavina	33	7	2	27	....	1	25	1	4	1	27	2	1	26	3	3	24
Barrott	8	1	3	4	....	1	4	3	1	....	4	4	1	7		1	7
Findon	11	....	1	6	....	....	7	3	....	....	6	4	2	7	1	5	5
Kilby	....	....		....	....		....	....	....		....	....	....	....		....	....
Total	1205	301	362	935	16	129	934	399	105	261	836	336	332	851	255	511	813

GALLATIN COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	CAPITAL.		CONGRESS.				ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.			REPRESENTATIVES.											
	Anaconda	Helena	Corbett, D	Hartman, R	Maiden, Pro	Smith, P	Hunt, R	Luce, D	Reeves, P	Alderson, R	Cooper, D	Corbly, Pro	Davis, P	Edwards, P	Ferris, D	Lynde, R	Miller, Pro	Morris, R	Reese, P	Sappington, D	Waters, Pro
Willow Creek	21	47	29	35	.....	1	20	42	2	20	42	.....	.....	.....	38	20	.....	15	.....	53	.....
Three Forks	26	7	33	9	.....	.....	9	23	1	6	22	1	3	3	33	6	.....	6	3	25	.....
Gallatin	21	20	9	26	1	4	20	14	5	16	11	2	2	7	12	18	1	16	2	16	1
Madison	10	21	9	33	.....	2	16	15	2	9	13	1	1	7	16	18	.....	14	2	14	.....
Manhattan	46	52	20	63	1	6	49	34	3	47	39	1	3	6	35	47	1	48	4	31	3
West Gallatin	33	14	12	27	.....	6	18	25	3	17	23	3	.....	4	22	17	1	17	1	20	1
Hillsdale	22	33	21	21	.....	10	16	29	9	15	34	1	5	6	27	15	.....	9	11	29	.....
Belgrade	76	115	46	81	15	42	67	75	39	54	66	16	32	36	71	58	6	51	30	58	10
Spring Hill	46	33	22	39	1	9	36	32	5	30	37	8	5	10	26	34	3	27	7	28	5
Flathead	42	45	17	28	2	37	23	29	34	19	39	.....	34	33	24	23	1	16	34	23	1
Baker	4	10	5	7	.....	2	5	8	3	5	6	.....	3	3	6	5	.....	4	1	6	.....
Connell	17	17	11	18	.....	5	14	15	5	16	12	1	5	5	14	16	2	12	3	11	.....
Bridger	32	13	8	28	.....	9	25	15	6	23	17	2	10	14	9	18	.....	18	10	8	1
Timbe line	15	76	28	52	1	8	37	43	8	38	40	1	6	5	45	33	1	33	7	45	2
Chestnut	17	17	20	9	.....	3	3	27	2	4	23	1	2	6	21	4		3	5	21	.....
East Bozeman	252	159	63	251	5	81	167	161	55	179	136	16	55	87	126	162	9	151	39	126	7
South Bozeman	210	103	43	203	9	53	128	140	37	119	105	19	29	42	96	143	15	129	19	95	18
West Bozeman	203	131	81	202	8	42	140	161	29	144	138	21	33	39	122	135	11	119	24	139	22
Monforton	56	32	14	51	4	16	39	27	13	45	35	2	12	14	29	40	5	32	8	25	4
Middle Creek	40	26	16	35	.....	15	27	29	9	29	29	.....	7	13	24	34	.....	24	5	25	.....
Salesville	94	58	47	89	1	15	70	64	15	63	57	2	6	14	53	107	1	62	6	45	1
Spanish Creek	11	10	9	8	1	3	7	13	.....	7	16		.....	1	8	16	.....	5	1	10	1
Totals	1,294	1,042	556	1,308	52	369	936	1,021	277	935	919	98	213	355	847	966	59	841	243	853	77

GRANITE COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	Capital		Congress.				Associate Justice.			Senator.			Representatives.					
	Anaconda	Helena	Corbett, D.	Hartman, R.	Maiden, P.	Smith, P. P.	Hunt, R.	Luce, D.	Reeves, P. P.	McBee, P. P.	Rinehart, D.	Sligh, R.	Bennett, R.	Campbell, D.	Clem, P. P.	McDonel, D.	Rothbauer, R.	Weigenstein, P. P.
Philipsburg No. 1	131	118	29	130	1	84	167	42	91	57	93	89	122	69	45	48	107	65
Philipsburg No. 2	201	162	31	190	.....	134	111	45	160	111	103	112	162	98	81	67	149	106
Combination	6	7	1	1	.....	11	1	1	11	10	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	10
Alps	13	5	.....	13	.....	3	11	3	6	5	3	8	8	2	2	.....	3	5
Rock Creek	33	24	1	35	.....	8	27	4	11	7	10	29	28	9	2	6	8	11
Bi-Metallic	28	24	.....	31	.....	19	29	3	20	33	5	33	21	11	10	2	21	16
Granite	82	51	5	49	.....	86	10	6	91	52	31	55	49	13	7	8	35	8
Rumsey	22	10	4	5	.....	3	4	5	2	.....	8	3	4	4	3	4	3	7
Sunrise	6	22	3	16	.....	8	13	3	10	6	1	6	15	8	5	3	15	6
Gold Creek	4	9	5	7	.....	2	6	5	3	3	6	5	4	5	4	4	6	2
Royal	18	41	3	32	.....	21	24	1	33	16	10	32	50	3	25	4	15	13
Princeton	6	14	1	10	.....	9	6	2	12	9	4	7	10	4	10	1	6	7
Stone Station	37	17	14	25	.....	13	20	14	18	18	19	15	22	14	14	14	26	12
New Chicago	37	55	12	53	3	20	57	12	18	25	10	53	56	15	22	8	47	17
Drummond	35	50	16	48	.....	16	36	11	33	19	14	48	46	19	14	14	29	18
Bearmouth	22	21	12	16	1	14	13	2	20	13	14	15	15	19	4	20	12	8
Mammoth	18	6	1	10	.....	9	9	4	10	9	4	10	13	6	6	1	9	7
Total	672	636	141	671	5	463	516	167	519	381	350	511	625	299	338	205	520	394

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	CAPITAL.		CONGRESS				ASSO. JUSTICE.			SENATOR.			REPRESENTATIVES.								
	Anaconda	Helena	Corbett D.	Hartman R.	Maiden Pro.	Smith P. P.	Hunt R.	Luce D.	Reeves P. P.	Cardwell D.	Greene R.	Kennedy P. P.	Bonner D.	Burkett R.	Henry P. P.	Love R.	Lockhart D.	Monahan D.	Stallard P. P.	Weber P. P.	Winter R.
Clancy	28	127	24	39	1	85	43	18	90	39	39	85	26	38	81	40	20	26	83	77	34
Jefferson City	13	42	14	17	.....	30	14	16	23	15	20	15	12	14	13	21	11	17	26	12	19
Boulder	110	133	81	97	5	44	99	84	49	109	104	31	99	67	36	74	117	107	39	27	116
Whitehall	71	74	18	87	1	37	76	23	44	50	60	35	30	77	32	73	32	27	31	28	77
Fish Creek	8	12	6	10	2	2	9	9	2	13	6	1	9	10	1	7	11	7	2	1	8
Lower Boulder	18	12	13	4	1	11	8	19	3	19	10	1	19	5	2	6	22	20	1	3	7
Clark's Mines	68	39	15	62	1	25	48	17	36	29	41	35	24	55	21	43	21	29	24	23	41
Cardwell	11	6	5	2	1	9	1	6	10	13	.....	4	10	3	4	1	9	13	4	5	.....
Jefferson River	5	20	8	13	.....	3	14	9	1	14	9	1	9	10	.....	11	10	11	1	1	14
Radersburg	14	145	40	56	1	60	57	55	34	71	66	17	49	53	40	91	63	52	17	14	61
St. Louis	17	49	5	29	.....	31	35	7	23	12	37	15	15	29	15	38	10	7	17	17	32
Bedford	9	26	3	6	.....	27	8	7	21	13	8	15	14	7	14	9	11	14	14	15	6
Winston	34	181	13	74	2	108	82	31	94	28	78	98	53	62	81	73	33	26	87	87	77
Wickes	33	204	38	142	.....	44	146	36	41	42	151	35	48	120	39	116	45	87	49	30	125
Elkhorn	30	125	18	76	.....	53	77	24	44	61	53	33	26	70	38	74	25	41	38	34	81
Northside Boulder	.....	15	9	2	.....	4	5	8	2	13	2	.....	9	1	1	2	13	10	.....	4	5
Basin	102	217	54	105	2	125	101	46	149	60	121	122	149	75	89	74	50	69	86	154	102
Tenmile	.....	34	3	9	.....	23	15	3	17	13	10	10	4	8	22	7	4	4	18	19	7
Gregory	.....	19	1	7	.....	10	10	2	6	1	12	5	4	7	6	6	1	5	8	5	6
Corbin	4	59	8	42	.....	12	44	7	12	3	40	10	9	32	10	29	15	21	20	13	37
Woodville	33	39	4	31	2	24	30	3	29	9	30	22	5	21	25	25	15	4	22	22	25
Mitchell Gulch	.....	37	6	20	.....	11	25	3	10	8	19	9	7	18	11	20	7	7	11	11	18
Bigfoot	4	3	1	.....	.....	6	.....	2	5	4	.....	3	2	.....	3	.....	3	4	5	3	.....
Lockhart's	90	1	34	23	1	16	19	33	19	23	53	7	39	9	9	3	88	26	5	8	11
Amazon	1	6	4	3	.....	.....	2	2	3	1	6	.....	2	2	.....	2	5	2	2	1	5
Evening Star	15	9	2	12	.....	10	11	4	9	5	10	8	10	8	5	10	6	10	9	4	10
Calvin's	34	26	6	36	.....	16	30	7	21	9	34	16	25	19	14	24	24	17	14	15	24
Alhambra	6	17	3	9	.....	12	12	3	7	8	7	8	3	7	8	9	4	4	9	9	10
Winter's	2	12	.....	7	.....	7	10	.....	4	1	8	5	5	7	1	6	1	.....	2	6	14
Elk Park	16	5	2	13	1	3	13	3	4	1	15	4	4	12	5	8	13	2	1	3	10
Homestake	28	30	20	33	.....	5	29	20	7	23	31	3	12	41	2	35	33	14	2	2	28
Comet	1	11	4	5	.....	3	5	3	4	5	6	1	3	3	3	5	2	5	5	4	5
Logan's Camp	7	46	33	3	.....	11	20	16	14	34	5	11	.....	2	11	33	3	30	14	11	30
Total	812	1,771	498	1,074	22	860	1 097	526	837	740	1,100	665	736	895	633	976	717	718	666	668	1,045

MADISON COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	CAPITAL		CONGRESS.				ASSO. JUSTICE			SENATOR.			REPRESENTATIVES.					
	Anaconda	Helena	Corbett, D.....	Hartman, R...	Maiden, Pro...	Smith, P.....	Hunt, R.....	Luce, D.....	Reeves, P.....	Bickard, P....	Carney, D.....	Metzel, R.....	Isbell, R.....	Reel, D.....	Rochester, D..	Rossiter, R...	Thompson, P..	Wiles, P.....
Twin Bridges..	59	98	27	78	4	42	80	39	35	40	45	72	75	34	36	79	28	26
Waterloo	25	22	17	26	....	7	26	20	5	....	34	18	33	20	20	22	1	1
Leiterville.....	53	13	8	44	....	14	43	11	11	2	44	20	35	13	6	50	6	9
Sheridan	100	154	44	122	....	79	125	57	60	51	68	127	107	45	47	181	50	37
Rochester	22	22	7	33	2	12	25	7	11	13	7	21	17	5	11	17	7	8
Laurin	62	31	39	30	....	20	27	49	11	10	59	39	20	52	47	30	5	2
Virginia City.	139	137	48	131	....	99	116	86	71	66	81	131	97	76	69	121	43	32
Red Bluff.....	30	36	6	25	....	24	20	17	13	17	12	27	27	21	11	22	6	5
Home Park....	33	31	13	27	....	22	26	21	13	6	13	45	29	17	14	33	7	9
Ennis	47	43	16	45	....	21	45	30	12	13	34	42	38	33	23	39	11	15
Brown's Gulch	8	4	6	6	1	19	12	16	4	5	20	7	10	7	9	10	8	3
Adobetown	43	21	14	20	....	26	21	19	19	21	18	24	20	18	15	22	19	17
Pony	57	107	18	86	....	60	79	40	47	20	63	70	110	102	27	59	4	2
Wigwam	9	10	7	11	....	1	10	7	1	2	7	10	8	6	7	7	1	5
Wash'ton Bar	7	14	7	6	1	5	8	8	4	4	6	9	10	5	1	8	3	3
Revenue.....	18	19	5	11	....	21	8	14	13	15	14	8	9	19	13	9	10	5
Meadow reek.	9	30	9	19	4	6	20	13	4	11	11	16	19	17	6	15	5	2
Taylor's Sch. H	38	15	16	38	1	8	29	18	7	8	14	31	21	18	13	30	3	7
Bear Creek	7	8	6	6	....	3	6	7	2	3	5	7	3	6	5	8	1	1
Lyon	11	3	8	5	....	1	5	8	1	1	5	5	5	8	6	7	....	2
Silver Star	14	24	19	20	....	2	22	14	1	2	26	13	19	21	12	14	2	1
Iron Rod	9	12	6	11	....	3	14	5	2	1	9	11	12	2	7	12	....	1
Linder's Sch'll	22	14	8	18	....	10	19	8	9	13	13	1	15	8	9	17	7	8
Monida	3	10	5	8	....	....	6	5	2	....	4	9	3	4	5	4	1	1
Harrison	17	26	5	21	2	13	20	8	13	10	14	18	23	18	5	14	4	1
Cherry Creek.	6	9	3	13	....	....	10	6	....	....	6	9	12	2	....	9	....	....
Bighole.....	9	6	3	3	....	9	4	8	3	3	8	3	1	8	6	4	3	2
South Boulder.	25	27	21	32	....	5	27	19	5	5	33	24	40	18	10	33	2	1
Blacktail	3	1	1	1	....	2	3	1	....	3	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	2
Red Roc	14	17	4	25	1	....	26	4	1	2	2	27	23	4	1	21	1	1
Totals	912	969	509	900	16	537	881	549	376	317	361	853	865	617	453	846	242	285

LEWIS AND

PRECINCTS.	CAPITAL		CONGRESS.				JUSTICE.					
	Helena	Anaconda	Corbett, D	Hartman, R	Smith, C. P	Maiden, Pro	Hunt, R	Luce, D	Reeves, P. P.	Anderson, R	Craven, R	Herron, R
Helena—First Ward	324	16	85	102	134	1	152	62	104	107	119	89
" First Ward	280	15	42	85	137	4	108	40	121	87	96	69
" Second Ward	163	6	34	66	55	2	96	23	36	61	76	52
" Second Ward	241	12	66	92	79	1	130	46	59	81	105	81
" Third Ward	340	10	70	154	115	1	220	46	64	143	167	136
" Third Ward	223	26	44	91	88	1	127	30	69	87	103	76
" Fourth Ward	232	2	44	124	59	3	162	29	37	103	140	108
" Fourth Ward	210	5	42	86	78	....	114	30	57	72	90	79
" Fifth Ward	156	7	20	45	87	1	58	17	73	36	49	35
" Fifth Ward	260	8	53	120	86	4	166	38	54	89	129	105
" Sixth Ward	254	29	38	75	152	4	106	28	135	69	85	68
" Sixth Ward	184	3	23	73	80	3	95	17	62	70	81	64
" Seventh Ward	416	6	69	179	143	10	255	54	96	168	208	151
" Seventh Ward	353	6	48	142	155	1	213	34	101	148	171	122
Marysville	232	25	25	92	135	1	107	25	114	86	81	143
Marysville	183	39	27	44	148	....	74	28	112	44	42	101
Unionville	66	4	18	29	16	....	36	16	12	25	33	24
Mouth of Nelson	81	3	15	20	41	..	26	16	35	17	21	15
Rimini	46	5	2	13	35	....	16	1	31	14	15	12
Butler	47	7	14	19	20		21	13	19	20	19	18
Kessler's	133	7	25	46	53	....	74	10	42	48	63	42
Empire	18	4	6	5	10	....	8	5	6	5	3	5
Silver City	31	....	8	11	10	1	13	7	10	13	11	14
Jay Gould	24	...	3	9	10	1	10	2	10	8	10	10
Canyon Creek	31	....	2	16	11	...	19	3	7	16	16	17
Stemple	8	....	3	1	3	....	2	2	3	1	3	1
Goodwin's	100	13	27	39	39	4	40	21	34	22	33	22
Valley	82	2	26	27	21	....	40	24	12	28	32	25
East Helena	303	8	37	63	202	1	83	25	195	55	69	50
French Bar and Spokane	22	....	8	2	11	....	5	7	9	5	1	2
Mitchell's	24	1	....	5	20	....	5	....	18	3	6	6
Wolf Creek	40	2	3	13	26	1	14	6	21	11	14	19
Craig	14	3	2	13	2	....	13	2	2	13	13	13
Dearborn	34	1	2	24	9	....	28	3	4	28	23	20
Hogan	25	3	4	15	6	....	17	4	5	13	15	11
Augusta	141	16	38	56	51	4	73	35	41	52	60	50
Dearborn Canyon	17	2	3	6	8	2	7	1	11	7	7	6
Rock Creek Basin	17	....	3	10	4	....	13	3	1	10	11	10
Middle Fork Dearborn	22	....	6	11	5	....	13	5	5	9	9	9
Totals	5377	286	985	2013	2344	51	2760	761	1827	1877	2232	1883

CLARKE COUNTY.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Horsky, R.....	Howey, R.....	Miller, R.....	Thompson, R..	Wade, R	Cope, D..... ..	Davidson, D...	Hilger, D.....	McCabe, D.....	Murphy, D	Nolan, D.....	Peeler, D.....	Prenitt, D.....	Brown, P P....	Berger, P P....	Corbett, P P...	Huseby, P P...	Manix, P P	Mitchell, P P..	Ober, P P.....	Shober, P P....
121	92	87	100	91	94	101	101	78	82	104	78	100	93	101	112	116	81	102	105	128
84	74	69	89	67	49	53	56	60	55	61	42	54	120	107	138	137	101	117	125	131
61	45	51	63	57	51	59	51	41	40	62	37	61	44	29	38	41	27	41	40	36
85	76	79	91	86	81	93	81	70	75	94	65	83	61	53	66	67	49	63	68	73
157	114	124	140	142	131	130	95	89	87	137	8	126	68	64	71	81	48	77	85	93
98	72	66	90	86	52	58	48	55	49	57	39	54	69	66	79	84	58	67	83	81
112	92	114	104	118	83	103	67	49	57	85	59	97	29	30	3	43	21	39	40	15
84	67	68	77	77	56	60	49	50	47	76	40	55	68	62	56	70	55	6	72	60
14	32	37	38	42	27	37	27	23	19	31	20	28	75	68	71	82	59	71	80	79
113	85	84	90	106	113	108	86	63	67	102	77	105	59	50	56	74	37	62	68	71
78	84	66	77	65	49	52	31	55	42	53	43	49	186	115	121	140	105	130	133	128
71	66	65	76	62	31	40	34	35	28	46	27	36	83	59	68	71	52	69	75	67
176	140	163	163	177	126	126	127	82	86	144	91	114	94	98	118	131	71	103	125	132
142	113	129	137	140	96	114	91	71	62	101	64	106	103	97	110	132	83	117	138	121
88	65	67	86	67	50	40	33	49	36	47	104	34	113	91	97	106	71	100	180	109
45	25	24	53	33	54	41	43	63	46	49	99	32	112	81	116	100	82	118	176	111
33	27	27	33	32	19	17	23	19	16	20	15	12	11	12	13	14	12	18	19	18
21	18	17	16	15	15	18	17	19	18	18	11	17	35	38	41	40	37	39	42	35
12	10	12	14	10	2	2	1	3	12	5	2	2	31	29	31	33	30	31	33	31
19	13	18	14	17	15	14	14	18	19	14	15	12	23	12	18	17	16	18	18	19
60	39	43	48	44	31	39	32	19	25	40	24	39	45	43	47	48	11	43	42	43
5	5	6	5	5	5	5	3	9	3	7	6	4	7	7	7	7	5	8	10	6
10	12	11	12	11	8	7	8	6	5	8	6	5	10	9	10	11	9	16	12	10
7	9	8	6	7	4	3	3	4	2	4	4	2	11	9	11	10	9	10	13	11
18	14	13	16	15	4	4	4	3	2	5	3	6	8	7	8	10	8	10	12	9
1	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	5	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2
32	21	24	19	28	34	34	34	24	24	35	30	33	31	31	32	34	28	50	13	43
29	23	26	25	30	28	32	30	27	29	33	26	35	17	12	16	14	15	24	12	16
58	46	49	55	55	48	44	43	87	39	58	44	43	185	183	188	181	169	188	180	187
5	2	2	3	4	6	8	9	10	7	9	7	9	9	9	9	10	8	8	11	10
3	3	5	2	2	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	18	19	19	17	15	25	22	21
16	8	10	9	11	8	13	1	7	5	19	5	6	19	16	18	18	14	26	24	21
13	7	10	9	7	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	5	6	5
26	21	33	23	23	3	3	4	6	2	6	2	6	6	7	10	3	4	13	8	7
13	13	11	14	13	6	5	6	6	4	4	4	3	6	4	6	6	13	9	8	5
55	44	41	48	46	50	39	43	47	29	57	30	44	15	38	46	35	68	77	57	11
6	6	7	7	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	12	11	12	12	9	10	11	12
11	9	9	10	10	4	4	1	1	2	5	3	4	4	3	4	1	2	7	6	3
12	10	10	11	10	5	6	8	5	5	7	7	8	2	3	4	2	4	9	5	7
2024	1605	1676	1878	1816	1446	1528	1318	1259	1131	1611	1222	1433	1917	1680	1907	2003	1530	1986	2194	2041
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

MEAGHER COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	Capital		Congress.				Associate Justice.			Representat's			
	Anaconda	Helena	Corbett, D	Hartman, R	Maiden, Pro	Smith, D	Hunt, R	Luce, D	Reeves, D	Anderson, D & P	Baumm, R	McDonnel, R	Spriggs, D & P
York	10	52	15	14	1	26	26	13	19	34	13	12	14
White Sulphur Springs	27	274	94	182	1	15	184	94	15	135	154	141	120
Toston	5	33	6	19	....	12	22	9	7	15	17	15	16
Sheep Creek	....	8	3	2	....		2	4		5	4	1	3
Oka	1	10	...	10	....		9	....	1	1	9	7	...
Merino	....	8	2	6	....	....	6	2	2	5	6	5	2
Janison	1	10	2	7	...	1	7	2	2	5	5	7	3
Duck Creek	1	31	10	12	...	9	12	10	9	17	11	9	21
Diamond	7	43	22	18	1	9	20	20	10	29	13	13	37
Castle	7	43	11	30	1	6	28	14	7	20	27	18	28
Canton	1	43	17	8	....	15	13	18	8	24	2	11	37
Bercail	....	7	1	6	....		6	1	....	1	5	4	1
Battle Creek	1	7	1	5	1		6	2	....	2	7	6	1
Yogo	7	1	5	3	....	3	....	4	2	2	5	5	3
Townsend	41	193	34	78	2	100	81	50	80	49	38	125	176
Snow Creek	20	...	1	11	....	6	6		13	20	3	3	14
Rock Creek	....	11	5	4	...	1	4	4	1	7	4	3	7
Neihart	167	116	20	131	1	124	97	23	155	139	101	89	172
Martinsdale	1	55	24	27	...	2	31	23	2	25	33	28	23
Fort Logan		48	9	32	1	5	31	11	5	13	33	25	14
Dry Wolf	11	8	8	10	....	....	8	11	....	10	9	8	9
Comb Creek	3	18	1	15	1	3	16	1	4	3	16	11	10
Canyon Ferry	2	74	14	38	2	14	37	12	21	30	37	25	44
Big Elk	7	28	13	19	....	1	16	13	1	17	15	16	13
Barker	33	22	9	16	....	31	17	10	26	22	28	12	40
American Fork	6	12	8	10	....	....	10	6	....	8	8	12	5
Total	359	1155	335	712	12	383	695	359	387	635	603	611	843

MISSOULA COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	CAPITAL		CONGRESS.			ASSO. JUSTICE			SENATOR			REPRESENTATIVES									JOINT REP. MISS. AND D. LODGE CO.			
	Anaconda	Helena	Corbett, D	Hartman, R	Maiden, Pro	Smith, P	Hunt, R	Luce, D	Reeves, P	Snead, R	Nesmith, Ind. R	Nesmith, P	Lenny, D	Wright, D	Russell, D	Powers, Ind. R	Powers, P	McNiloch, D	Musgrave, R	Lynch, P	Latimer, Ind. R	Latimer, P	Hollensteiner, R	Hollensteiner, Ind. R	Hershey, R	Rodgers, Ind. R	Rodgers, R	Matts, D	Goodfellow, P
Missoula No. 1	132	170	72	141	4	77	99	35	171	155	...	68	77	70	56	...	87	118	76	13	...	116	145	...	112	...	158	74	55
Missoula No. 2	125	126	76	95	1	62	68	25	116	88	17	52	85	51	52	33	65	73	79	40	26	62	81	33	87	15	101	70	50
Missoula No. 3	176	178	124	143	1	112	112	51	184	146	35	50	125	69	78	31	58	127	130	45	36	80	124	39	157	28	165	94	82
Missoula No. 4	196	136	115	92	1	112	69	41	210	98	...	101	115	72	71	...	142	96	89	65	...	137	106	...	79	...	131	101	82
Bonner	26	102	20	60	1	15	58	10	58	66	...	26	31	11	30	...	35	69	24	32	...	40	65	...	68	...	76	18	26
Bonita	10	15	4	19	...	2	17	5	1	15	...	3	6	3	5	...	2	17	4	4	...	3	7	...	18	...	19	1	2
Clinton	13	7	2	9	...	11	4	5	9	6	...	6	6	5	9	6	32	25	8	10	...	12	22	...	11	6	10	10	38
Cold Springs	52	32	21	38	...	40	16	8	53	9	10	35	16	5	9	6	32	49	31	38	6	46	31	9	37	...	58	33	31
Horse Plains	60	33	38	52	...	37	31	22	77	53	...	27	43	26	75	1	35	49	34	46	...	31	31	1	37	1	56	33	31
Arlee	6	13	5	8	...	5	1	...	10	6	1	5	6	3	5	1	7	5	4	6	...	5	7	1	9	...	6	4	8
Grass Valley	14	3	3	3	...	14	1	...	16	4	...	10	3	...	1	...	6	5	4	6	...	15	10	...	6	...	10	13	14
DeSmet	27	10	9	12	...	14	5	5	26	15	...	8	14	4	11	...	6	5	12	6	...	28	16	...	9	...	10	13	10
Frenchtown	129	14	86	40	1	34	37	6	58	27	...	31	95	65	101	...	27	18	33	22	...	22	16	...	39	...	49	17	36
Trout Creek	7	3	4	4	1	1	3	3	3	2	...	6	11	2	4	...	1	2	8	3	...	3	2	...	4	...	19	5	8
Saltese	15	21	8	18	...	9	14	6	15	19	...	6	11	7	11	...	7	12	8	10	...	11	26	...	15	...	32	15	25
Superior	84	38	41	39	...	31	32	9	42	27	...	30	62	51	58	...	26	32	59	27	...	37	26	...	25	...	35	27	17
Pardee	11	11	17	25	...	12	9	3	25	16	...	10	23	19	15	...	17	10	19	13	...	14	17	...	23	...	37	12	5
Noxon	1	15	2	8	...	3	6	1	6	7	...	4	1	2	3	...	2	5	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	5	3	4
Heron	19	17	10	11	1	13	12	5	17	13	...	13	10	6	6	...	15	10	6	14	1	13	10	1	12	1	15	4	11
Lo Lo	12	20	14	31	1	16	28	5	30	26	...	24	13	7	6	...	11	33	17	7	...	33	32	...	29	...	25	13	22
Thompson Falls	101	69	18	59	...	38	57	15	91	42	...	89	31	21	118	...	51	30	19	12	...	33	61	...	38	...	83	35	52
Martina	28	20	16	20	...	13	18	16	15	22	1	7	19	18	17	...	10	13	21	8	2	15	15	...	18	1	29	16	9
Nine Mile	37	10	39	10	...	36	16	20	47	11	...	28	11	32	40	1	30	11	28	29	6	45	11	5	11	6	12	40	26
Carter	8	9	6	6	...	4	5	5	6	4	...	6	5	3	9	...	4	5	7	1	...	6	4	...	4	...	7	4	5
Potomac	56	65	26	18	...	38	11	12	58	38	...	35	42	23	21	...	12	39	20	28	...	12	47	...	24	...	33	19	38
Quartz	39	17	4	37	1	11	19	2	24	26	...	10	7	5	6	...	18	21	3	10	...	20	21	...	24	...	26	5	12
Forest City	6	2	5	2	1	...	2	1	5	4	...	...	4	...	3	...	5	...	3	1	...	3	3	...	3	...	3	1	1
Carlton	32	30	8	26	...	17	15	4	32	21	...	21	8	4	8	...	19	14	11	10	...	26	18	...	18	...	26	9	18
McJunkin	10	...	6	11	...	7	12	1	8	15	...	3	6	5	8	...	8	1	6	4	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	9	6
Total	1476	1296	799	1026	16	842	815	418	1443	981	54	712	925	604	824	62	759	809	771	548	79	998	949	77	929	58	1148	729	685

PARK COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	CAPITAL		CONGRESS.				ASSO. JUSTICE			REPRESENTATIVES.								
	Anaconda	Helena	Corbett, D.	Hartman, R.	Maiden, Pro.	Smith, P.	Hunt, R.	Luce, D.	Reeves, P.	Becker, P.	Collins, R.	Day, D.	DeHart, D.	Hudson, P.	Joy, R.	Kelly, P.	Meyer, R.	Smith, D.
Livingston, 1	131	160	48	134	3	100	129	80	65	37	76	116	60	40	157	115	93	127
Livingston, 2	97	168	48	149	1	62	130	83	38	21	73	125	73	19	149	62	91	136
Livingston, 3	64	152	23	99	2	87	93	42	69	42	64	79	39	30	107	103	72	69
Big Timber	69	96	32	107		16	96	38	22	9	146	7	3	14	143	7	139	3
Fridley	12	23	6	26	....	1	26	5	2	....	33	10	7	....	24	....	22	9
Meyersburg	13	38	11	37	....	3	32	15	2	10	20	15	19	2	35	3	24	18
Chico	29	31	17	29	2	13	27	21	13	11	27	24	18	11	29	9	22	25
Shields River	28	42	15	39	....	15	29	27	11	11	24	24	33	7	30	11	25	28
Upper Mission	11	22	2	21	....	8	19	1	9	3	14	6	6	3	23	5	15	12
Lower Mission	15	13	6	17	....	6	14	7	7	8	13	8	6	6	11	7	11	15
Springdale	7	7	5	7	....	2	6	5	3	2	7	4	5	4	6	2	5	5
Howie	2	26	6	20	....	1	19	7	1	3	22	1	1	5	21	1	23	2
Horr	37	35	14	38	....	16	37	19	15	13	26	26	26	9	32	12	25	29
McLeod	30	35	12	49	....	4	34	25	3	4	27	17	33	5	41	4	26	18
Cinnabar	7	20	2	24	....	....	22	3	....	1	21	7	4	....	21	....	19	3
Cascade	18	58	8	58	3	5	50	17	8	7	33	20	12	4	61	5	44	34
Richland	5	19	6	8	....	9	9	11	3	5	4	14	7	3	11	2	5	17
Trail Creek	4	18	1	16	1	3	16	4	1	2	16	3	3	....	16	1	15	5
Red Lodge	81	226	54	131	4	105	127	80	85	70	116	91	74	50	122	81	181	82
T. Miner Basin	9	7	5	9	....	.	9	6	...	1	8	2	5	....	10	1	2	10
H. Hot Springs	2	28	4	22	....	2	21	6	1	....	26	5	6	3	15	1	18	7
Melville	15	66	12	66	....	4	63	12	4	6	69	8	3	6	62	7	58	11
Cokedale	13	125	14	43	2	73	39	17	69	61	30	24	81	33	39	62	25	16
Crevass	13	15	12	14	....	2	12	14	2	2	11	15	14	2	11	2	12	13
Cottonwood	6	17	7	10	2	4	9	13	1	1	7	14	15	....	10	1	8	13
Gardiner	37	91	34	89	....	2	82	39	3	2	77	47	37	4	78	3	65	42
Cooke	3	6	1	8	....	....	9	....	....	....	8	3	1		7	..	7	1
Independence	9	5	4	6	1	4	4	6	6	5	4	6	2	14	4	3	3	7
Total	767	1549	409	1296	21	547	1163	606	443	340	986	721	593	274	1275	510	1055	757

RAVALLI COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	CAPITAL		CONGRESS.				ASSO. JUSTICE			SENATOR.			REPRESENTATIVES					
	Anaconda	Helena	Corbett, D.	Hartman, R.	Maiden, Pro.	Smith, P.	Hunt, R.	Luce, D.	Reeves, P.	Cooper, R.	Grant, P.	Johnson, D.	Baggs, R.	Bond, P.	Chambers, D.	Conner, R.	Faulds, D.	Pope, P.
Corvallis	144	44	45	102	1	34	83	37	65	116	40	31	78	59	35	70	32	68
Darby	250	15	65	107	4	71	78	45	122	124	43	100	107	72	59	96	79	60
Eight Mile	15	12	7	14	...	4	14	6	5	15	4	5	20	5	5	13	4	2
Florence	33	34	27	33	1	3	24	21	17	40	4	19	34	13	20	28	20	3
Grantsdale	99	24	22	45	2	51	39	17	64	70	42	11	43	59	26	43	19	42
Hamilton	614	19	195	197	6	189	151	136	281	223	113	274	209	202	179	145	182	160
Stevensville	239	90	92	155	1	82	115	72	141	129	75	118	177	116	57	119	124	41
Sula	53	7	2	27	1	23	21	5	27	32	15	13	17	25	6	27	9	15
Victor	145	47	18	60	1	105	53	25	103	77	78	31	63	70	29	60	32	98
Totals	1593	291	473	740	17	562	578	364	825	826	414	602	748	621	416	601	501	489

TETON COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	CAPITAL		CONGRESS.				ASSO. JUSTICE			SENATOR		REPRESENTATIVE.		
	Anaconda	Helena	Corbett, D.	Hartman, R.	Maiden, Pro.	Smith, P.	Hunt, R.	Lucy, D.	Reeves, P.	Flowerree, D.	Clark, R.	Stauffer, P.	Haggerty, D.	Kennedy, R.
Choteau	100	144	47	142	2	44	135	51	42	134	102	33	49	164
Lake Basin	2	11	1	12	....	....	12	1	....	3	10	....		13
Bynum	20	16	3	22	2	5	33	9	4	21	17	3	12	24
Dupuyer	31	68	18	67	....	10	70	16	13	69	31	6	42	52
Robare	14	85	38	48	....	8	51	33	5	81	16	....	71	25
Belleview	3	29	5	18	1	9	19	1	12	11	21	6	1	26
orth Fork	3	18	4	12	...	4	12	4	4	12	8	4	7	9
Floweree	2	38	6	24	....	9	36	2	1	39	1	....	35	5
Collins	4	1	...	4	....	1	3	....	2	....	5	1	....	4
Pondera	15	14	2	25	....	1	25	2	1	4	32	...	2	27
Shelby	59	14	11	29	2	22	29	15	20	50	13	7	52	13
Sweet Grass	1	11	2	9	1	....	10	2	0	7	5	....	2	10
Marias	8	9	1	10		6	10	1	6	10	8	1	2	9
Clarks	13	29	4	30	....	16	21	3	15	13	29	11	5	25
Totals	275	487	146	442	8	135	456	140	125	454	291	62	286	408

VALLEY COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	CAPITAL.		CONGRESS				ASSO. JUSTICE.			JOINT REP.	
	Anaconda.	Helena	Corbett, D.	Hartman, R.	Maiden, Pro.	Smith, P.	Hunt, R.	Lucy, D.	Reeves, P.	Von Tobel, R.	Knapp, P. & D.
Malta	21	65	45	30	.....	4	30	42	6	34	32
Saco	4	43	9	29	.....	6	27	11	6	24	20
Hinsdale	4	14	9	5	.....	4	6	10	2	5	10
Glasgow	77	95	45	54	1	70	51	45	65	28	133
Nashua	10	15	12	10	.....	2	9	10	3	11	11
Culbertson	4	55	13	34	.....	11	33	13	10	28	24
Total	120	287	133	162	1	97	156	131	94	130	230

For State Senator, Chas. S. Hurd, Democrat and Populist, received a total of 216 votes, and R. X. Lewis, Republican, a total of 187 votes in the county.

SILVER BOW COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	CAPITAL.		CONGRESS.			ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.		SENATOR.		REPRESENTATIVES.								
	Anaconda	Helena	Corbett, D.	Harman, R.	Maiden, Pro.	Smith, P.	Hunt, R.	Luce, D.	Reeves, P.	Calderhead, P.	Leonard, R.	Mueller, D	Bartle, Ind.	Booth, R.	Bray, E., R.	Bray, Free S C.	Chauvin, Ind.	Collins, Ind.	Cooke, R.	Cunningham, R	Daly, P.	Dee, D.
1 Walkerville	129	87	39	100	1	67	93	32	65	65	100	28	26	89	81	33	22	10	96	64	54	49
2 Walkerville	125	90	37	87		78	82	33	69	75	83	28	11	83	72	26	31	20	73	62	53	55
3 Walkerville	123	81	23	102	1	61	85	34	54	62	92	24	34	69	73	28	39	20	89	81	49	59
4 Centerville	229	148	50	179	3	96	173	65	89	88	167	75	65	141	140	76	38	44	153	133	91	92
5 Centerville	302	117	51	138		185	122	95	147	169	124	75	65	105	86	77	53	37	110	104	149	151
6 Centerville	460	70	139	79	4	235	76	150	209	216	63	152	31	58	63	60	10	87	74	88	240	182
7 Butte	362	198	55	220	2	139	201	76	123	131	209	74	33	194	167	68	40	36	188	167	91	80
8 Butte	324	95	71	107	7	160	103	84	149	136	110	91	25	115	88	52	32	27	119	89	127	108
9 Butte	282	148	71	221		113	196	84	124	105	203	93	25	190	175	59	45	44	180	179	67	89
10 Butte	302	88	61	115		172	100	77	156	137	101	96	16	117	95	47	57	47	98	83	126	96
11 Butte	186	120	57	171	2	60	148	71	65	46	153	86	11	135	122	35	31	25	137	126	37	71
12 Butte	229	94	53	120	1	129	166	52	141	108	116	73	20	114	98	44	28	20	108	108	90	79
13 Butte	160	92	43	123	4	62	96	52	71	55	112	45	14	104	100	25	18	13	103	92	41	41
14 Butte	325	176	76	232	2	162	180	99	172	132	192	132	19	198	170	45	39	30	166	175	99	105
15 Butte	233	64	49	124	2	72	106	45	85	68	111	68	15	129	97	31	25	12	94	105	43	36
16 Butte	133	63	21	72	1	71	57	20	81	67	58	30	9	58	56	23	7	13	63	43	59	19
17 Butte	255	152	84	217	2	91	174	95	103	67	195	133	31	191	172	57	35	15	179	147	46	82
18 Butte	195	177	66	189	3	87	169	75	95	80	168	91	17	166	158	28	22	16	165	115	55	62
19 Butte, West of Missoula Gulch	127	95	31	115	1	59	93	46	63	61	108	34	9	93	89	26	23	11	98	79	40	40
20 Butte	138	113	32	135	5	66	113	32	78	58	121	53	5	115	110	29	16	12	125	88	37	39
21 Butte	196	125	46	141	1	93	117	51	107	101	131	49	14	138	127	46	36	14	129	90	60	42
22 Butte	314	129	41	179	1	176	158	52	178	140	168	86	22	184	152	54	36	33	173	116	110	59
23 Butte	134	91	32	66		111	62	33	108	106	49	53	6	65	63	31	18	12	54	58	86	37
24 East Butte	197	153	28	160	5	135	156	33	120	110	150	53	35	136	117	80	30	24	139	102	85	54
25 Kemper Addition and Vicinity	204	356	38	286	4	170	270	54	165	137	280	68	38	253	235	81	24	14	290	194	113	68
26 Meaderville	64	121	14	110	1	42	110	14	42	42	103	17	17	51	45	17	11	4	110	96	31	15
27 Meaderville	88	185	17	159	3	59	153	23	65	56	143	35	22	117	104	14	19	4	136	114	57	26

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SILVER BOW COUNTY—CONTINUED.

REPRESENTATIVES.

PRECINCTS.	Dorais, D.	Elliott, P.	Fitzschen, D.	Fitzgerald, P.	Frank, D.	Gaebel, P.	Gensberger, D.	Gilbert, Ind.	Gillick, P.	Holmes, Ind.	Howard, P.	Howell, P.	Kilgallon, D.	Lawrence, R.	Meany, P.	Metcalf, R.	Monteath, R.	Paschal, R.	Pickering, D.	Salki, D.	Schmidt, D.	Sheldon, P.	Shropshire, R.	Smith, D.	Swett, R.	Tiggerman, P.	Walsh, D.	Watt, P.	Williams, R.
1 Walkerville	34	62	36	39	34	55	38	33	36	3	47	41	44	82	31	80	79	85	35	34	36	31	57	25	79	29	35	51	87
2 Walkerville	32	65	54	34	33	60	44	33	37	1	52	38	60	75	33	65	44	68	47	46	32	30	46	37	64	27	56	55	65
3 Walkerville	44	47	55	30	38	48	27	31	28	8	59	47	65	81	37	54	73	63	32	60	43	33	67	37	58	32	45	49	83
4 Centerville	67	82	85	60	69	69	62	31	105	16	83	62	110	134	47	106	127	117	53	48	27	33	99	53	111	83	61	84	167
5 Centerville	91	121	112	100	97	120	84	53	105	10	117	75	159	98	80	73	96	98	62	89	69	90	65	87	83	88	127	84	115
6 Centerville	155	177	115	140	120	158	120	80	96	6	145	80	214	53	96	42	63	48	98	149	109	89	52	102	55	109	203	67	65
7 Butte	73	93	96	67	86	102	80	50	64	20	102	94	133	171	62	158	152	157	81	67	57	56	132	61	154	56	95	83	183
8 Butte	80	118	68	129	91	116	95	48	87	11	112	79	139	101	77	89	82	94	74	86	68	82	67	73	89	72	107	85	96
9 Butte	85	86	101	62	125	77	92	51	59	25	76	114	111	186	61	170	140	189	90	76	80	53	146	70	193	50	86	85	168
10 Butte	91	112	91	95	86	109	88	40	82	15	109	70	132	97	72	90	86	96	76	90	73	77	66	81	96	74	108	70	91
11 Butte	71	47	89	31	100	45	72	41	29	13	43	67	85	134	38	122	136	134	82	60	63	57	112	65	123	33	64	61	121
12 Butte	79	80	74	68	92	75	66	37	68	13	62	69	91	108	69	102	101	108	66	62	50	62	68	66	102	66	77	66	93
13 Butte	49	33	62	37	66	35	50	31	27	10	36	50	61	102	39	91	93	98	51	43	40	27	72	41	97	31	44	44	89
14 Butte	132	96	124	80	154	96	101	50	80	11	96	85	130	166	81	145	151	156	115	115	88	72	122	97	149	79	101	105	145
15 Butte	62	43	61	28	61	38	39	33	36	8	38	38	46	96	42	72	80	76	48	58	31	32	61	38	79	21	39	46	74
16 Butte	33	57	39	51	27	55	17	32	43	3	63	42	34	64	45	49	46	50	32	37	18	43	39	22	55	47	57	53	45
17 Butte	82	54	108	44	150	62	96	57	42	11	52	71	93	182	41	161	157	169	103	78	74	37	109	64	166	37	75	73	143
18 Butte	71	77	85	53	96	55	83	57	60	13	63	73	85	158	68	142	116	142	101	64	61	49	107	63	142	49	65	79	142
19 Butte, W. of Miss'la G.	43	50	41	32	60	46	41	31	26	9	31	54	53	98	35	90	102	92	55	35	37	31	67	37	97	33	44	62	88
20 Butte	37	45	61	32	64	47	36	41	39	8	41	55	50	118	37	107	92	108	55	36	35	36	78	30	112	36	36	64	106
21 Butte	50	72	52	50	69	63	43	63	55	5	56	52	46	127	67	118	83	119	62	50	30	56	70	35	112	42	46	82	109
22 Butte	71	108	77	98	79	109	60	78	95	8	115	102	89	176	90	143	120	150	98	77	49	1 3	87	53	156	98	64	132	151
23 Butte	40	111	37	67	54	87	32	22	80	9	86	82	51	70	77	47	42	49	49	38	38	73	25	32	52	72	43	86	46
24 East Butte	44	98	70	90	44	87	36	60	84	4	110	94	78	135	68	111	101	102	51	36	32	73	94	24	106	75	51	109	151
25 Kemper Add. and Vic.	51	124	112	100	80	117	66	119	108	8	166	150	82	267	99	204	174	201	109	73	44	86	154	40	219	92	44	214	263
26 Meaderville	23	34	76	49	18	29	22	57	30	3	91	70	24	94	23	41	80	43	35	37	13	31	78	18	43	24	17	86	104
27 Meaderville	26	62	59	76	31	59	32	35	57	8	91	70	28	115	50	100	97	94	60	90	92	48	91	20	83	37	33	68	124

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YELLOWSTONE COUNTY.

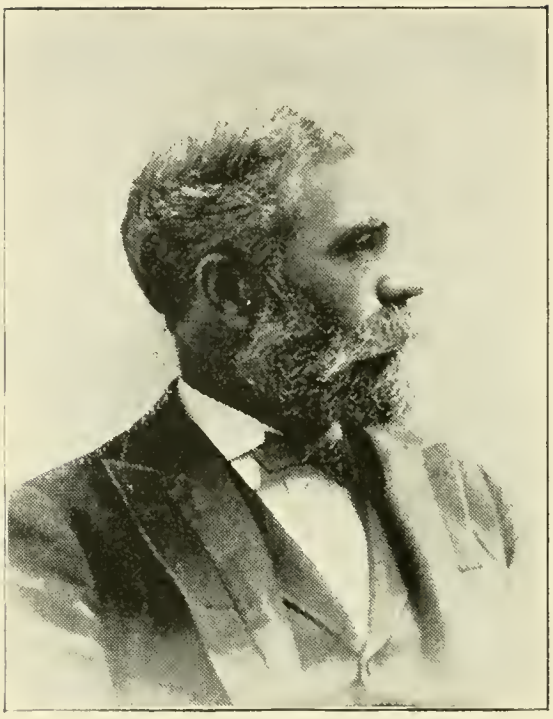
PRECINCTS.	CAPITAL		CONGRESS.				ASSO. JUSTICE			SENATOR.			REPRESENTATIVES.		
	Anaconda, R.	Helena, D.	Corbett, D.	Hartman, R.	Maiden, Pro.	Smith, P.	Hunt, R.	Lacy, D.	Reeves, P.	O'Donnell, D.	Gagnon, P.	Babcock, R.	Yegen, R.	Lavelle, D.	Frith, P.
Junction	13	31	18	22	....	....	21	20	....	25	....	19	19	18	3
Huntley	2	10	3	5	....	4	7	3	2	6	2	4	5	2	4
South Billings	162	109	37	141	3	69	141	48	52	72	27	171	189	43	24
North Billings	133	139	55	130	6	72	139	73	45	78	19	171	167	79	18
Canyon Creek	31	40	20	38	2	13	37	23	12	40	3	31	49	17	5
Laurel	24	34	11	42	1	3	40	14	2	19	1	38	52	5	....
Park City	22	64	12	55	2	17	53	13	17	22	13	50	62	14	9
Columbus	47	74	27	78	2	13	73	35	9	33	7	81	53	62	3
Musselshell	17	47	23	33	....	1	30	24	3	24	....	38	41	14	2
Thomas' Ranch	2	10	4	8	....	....	8	4	....	6	....	6	10	2	....
Shorey's Ranch	....	19	6	12	....	....	11	7	..	6	....	11	12	7	....
Rockvale	35	33	12	39	....	13	38	16	9	22	4	39	48	12	4
Bridger Crossing	5	21	2	17	....	5	15	2	5	2	1	23	22	1	2
Sage Creek	7	2	5	4	....	....	4	3	2	3	....	6	7	2	....
Rock Creek	11	19	6	24	....	....	23	8		7	1	23	23	7	....
Red Lodge Creek	14	39	14	32	1	5	34	14	4	19	3	35	38	10	4
West Rosebud	16	26	7	32	....	3	28	12	1	14	....	27	21	19	1
Stillwater Creek	22	8	6	21	1	1	21	7	2	6	1	22	20	9	....
Absorakee	20	46	14	49	....	2	46	18	2	20	4	43	42	21	2
Boulder	6	8	4	10	....	....	8	6	....	5	....	9	8	5	....
Grey Cliff	25	9	7	19	....	3	22	6	2	5	2	27	18	8	1
Blake's	10	21	6	22	....	2	18	8	1	3	....	28	21	8	....
Fairview	5	14	4	15	....	....	14	5		2	1	16	16	2	....
Roundup	8	8	4	13	....	....	13	4	1	6	....	12	17	1	....
Total	647	831	307	861	18	226	841	373	171	445	89	926	960	368	82

RECAPITULATION

Of the Vote by Counties, November 6, 1894, on the Capital and State Ticket.

Name of County.	Permanent location of seat of government.		Representatives in Congress.				Associate Justice Supreme Court.		
	City of Anaconda	City of Helena.	Corbett, Hal. J. Democrat.	Hartman, C. S. Republican.	Maiden, Benj. F. Prohibition.	Smith, Robt. B. Populist.	Hunt, Wm. H. Republican.	Lacee, L. A. Democrat.	Reeves, G. W. Populist.
Beaverhead	649	637	222	717	11	276	682	263	241
Cascade	2,097	1,576	648	1,522	63	1,257	1,495	585	1,397
Choteau	296	1,007	3 5	753	5	111	786	321	97
Custer	152	927	397	718	16	176	705	405	179
Dawson	113	389	109	270	1	100	274	126	81
Deer Lodge	1,142	955	1,104	1,707	63	1,773	1,428	1,033	1,994
Fergus	301	1,205	362	935	16	129	934	399	105
Flathead	1,352	633	434	717	26	742	750	344	791
Granite	672	636	141	674	5	163	546	167	549
Gallatin	1,294	1,042	556	1,308	52	369	936	1,021	277
Jefferson	812	1,772	498	1,074	22	860	1,097	526	837
Lewis and Clarke	286	5,377	985	2,013	51	2,344	2,760	761	1,827
Madison	912	969	396	900	16	538	888	553	395
Meagher	359	1,155	335	713	12	380	698	359	387
Missoula	1,476	1,296	799	1,026	16	842	815	418	1,443
Park	767	1,549	409	1,276	21	547	1,163	606	143
Ravalli	1,593	291	173	740	17	562	578	364	825
Silver Bow	6,513	1,003	1,530	4,612	76	3,313	4,112	1,816	3,311
Teton	275	187	146	442	8	135	156	140	125
Valley	120	287	133	162	1	97	156	131	91
Yellowstone	637	831	307	861	18	226	841	373	171
Total	25,118	27,024	10,369	23,140	519	15,210	22,103	10,714	15,505

Helena's Majority, 1,906.
Hartman's Plurality, 7,900.
Hunt's Plurality, 6,598.

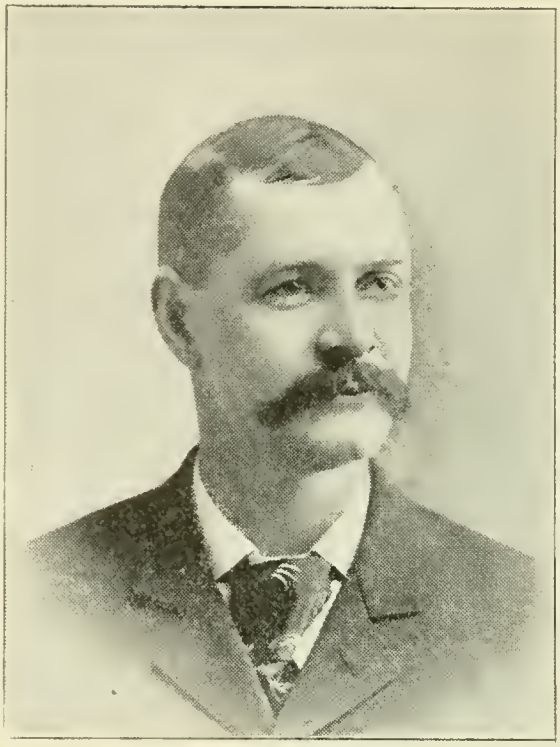


Hon. J. E. Rickards.

Hon. John Ezra Rickards, Governor of Montana, was born in Delaware City, Delaware, July 23, 1848. He started in life as a clerk in a store at Wilmington, but on attaining his majority came West. He went first to Colorado, was subsequently in business in California, and afterwards came to Montana, going into the mercantile business in Butte. He began his public life in that city, serving two years in the city council. He was then elected to the upper house of the Legislature from Silver Bow county, and also to the Constitutional Convention. In 1889 he was elected the first Lieutenant-Governor of the State and presided over the Senate of the memorable First Legislature. In 1892 he was elected Governor and has filled the executive office with dignity and credit. He has always been a staunch Republican. The Governor is married and has a lovely family. His home is in Butte, but since occupying the executive chair his residence, of course, has been at the capital. He took the gubernatorial office on January 2, 1893, and though the times since then have seen some troublous and unprecedented conditions, he has made an excellent executive. His course has been firm and at times aggressive, but withal such as to commend itself in the judgment of the people. The Governor is prominent in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has twice represented Montana at international church gatherings. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

HON. A. C. BOTKIN.

Alexander Campbell Botkin, Lieutenant-Governor of Montana and President of the Senate of the Third and Fourth Legislative Assemblies, was born at Madison, Wis., October 13, 1843, and received his earlier education in the public schools, thisbeing supplemented by a full course at the State University, from which he graduated in 1859. He then graduated from the Law department of the University at Albany, New York. During the civil war he served three years as paymaster's clerk. He was news and telegraph editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel after the war, and in 1869 became city editor and later managing editor of the Chicago Times, remaining with that paper until 1874, when he took the chief editorship of the Milwaukee Sentinel and held it until 1877. In the winter of that year he was appointed U. S. Marshal of Montana, and has since lived in Helena. He has been prominent in politics and ran for Congress on the Republican ticket in 1882. He served three terms as City Attorney of Helena, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1892. He married Miss Harriet Sherman of Milwaukee and they have two children, a son and a daughter.



Hon. W. H. Swett.

Wilbra H. Swett, Speaker of the Fourth Legislative Assembly and member from Silver Bow county, was born in Wilfred, New Hampshire, October 17, 1860. He received his education in the public schools and at the Friends' School at Providence, R. I. He spent 23 years in his native town and then went West, living 5 years in South Dakota. In this State he was married to Miss Stearns, of Cleveland, O. Since coming to Montana he has resided in Anaconda and Butte. His present home is in the latter city, where he is engaged in mining. He is a Mason in good standing and a member of the Society of Stationary Engineers. He was a member of the Third Legislative Assembly and is a Republican.

Hon. C. R. Leonard.

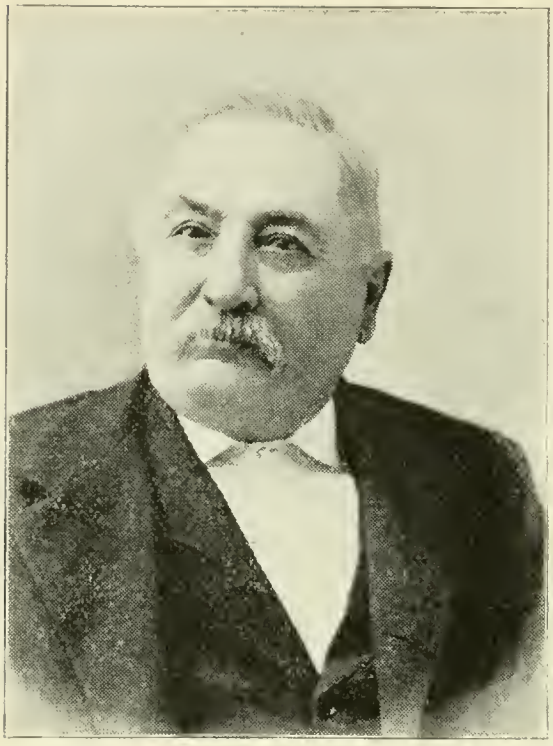
Charles Ransom Leonard, senator from Silver Bow county, was born in Iowa City, Iowa, Dec. 3, 1860. He is the son of Prof. N. R. Leonard, for 27 years professor of mathematics and astronomy in the Iowa University and now editor and proprietor of the Fort Wayne Daily Gazette, the leading Republican paper of Northern Indiana. He is a graduate of the Iowa University, receiving the degree of B. P. H. in 1881, and in 1883 graduated from the law department of the same University, receiving the degree of LL. B. In 1884 the faculty conferred upon him the degree of A. M. He practiced for a time in Iowa, where he was elected city attorney of Creston, but he did not qualify, as he left the state soon afterwards. He is now a practicing attorney in Butte, where his two brothers, Frank M. and L. O., are engaged in the newspaper business. He is a Republican.

HON. W. H. SMEAD.

William Henry Smead, senator from Missoula county, was born on a farm near Bloomington, Wis., and was educated in the public schools and at the state university of Illinois. He lived at Rockford, Illinois, until 1883, when he came to Montana, locating first in Dillon. In 1891 he moved to Missoula, where he is at present engaged in mining and the lumber business. He was married in 1885 to Miss Antoinette Carmichael, of Rockford, Illinois, and they have two children, a girl of 7 and a boy of 4 years. In politics he is a Republican.

HON. A. L. BABCOCK.

Albert L. Babcock, senator from Yellowstone county, was born on a farm near Albany, N. Y., December 22, 1851. While very young, his parents moved to Illinois, locating at Pontiac. At the age of sixteen he went into a printing office as an apprentice, but soon abandoned the trade and secured a situation as clerk in a country store. At the age of twenty-one, he commenced business in a small way, continuing with success until 1882, when he moved to Montana, locating at Billings and engaging in the mercantile business at that place. He has served as county commissioner, legislator and staff officer of the Montana militia. He was R. E. Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Montana from 1893 to 1894. He was married to Miss Nettie R. Packer, at Pontiac, Ill., in 1877. His home is at Billings, where he is engaged in banking and merchandising. In politics he is a Republican.



Hon. G. M. Brown.

George M. Brown, senator from Beaverhead county, was born in Scotland in 1836. As he himself says, his early education was "limited," but he has acquired a liberal fund of useful knowledge in the school of experience. He came to America in 1858, and located first at Leavenworth, Kan. He went from there to Pike's Peak, Colorado, and thence to Bannack, Montana, where he arrived in 1862. He was one of the discoverers of the famous gold diggings at that point. He has lived in Beaverhead county ever since and is now a farmer and stockgrower. His postoffice address and residence is at Dillon. He has always been a Republican since casting his first vote in the United States.

Hon. G. M. Hatch.

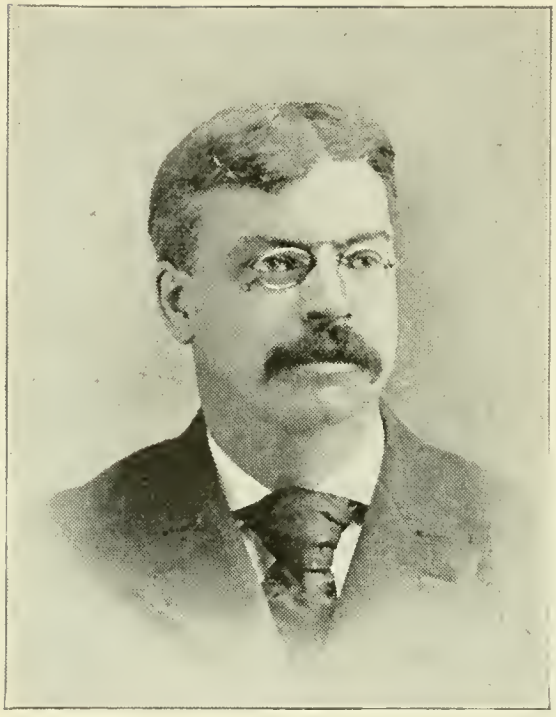
George M. Hatch, senator from Park county, was born in Illinois, in May, 1852. He received a liberal education in his youth, which was supplemented by hard study and extensive reading in after years. He came to Montana in 1876, going into the stock business at Bannack. He has ever since been identified with the stock industry. From Beaverhead he went to Meagher county, which he represented in the Fourteenth Territorial Legislature. In 1882 he located at the present site of Big Timber, Park county, opened the first store there and assisted greatly in the progress of the town. He served on the first board of commissioners of Park county, and was elected to the council of the Sixteenth Legislature. In 1892 he was elected state senator. He was married in June, 1885, to Mary E. Pound, daughter of Hon. A. E. Pound, of Chippewa Falls, Wis. They have three children. In politics Mr. Hatch is a Republican. He is also a member of the Masons, A. O. U. W. and Knights of Pythias.

HON. T. P. CULLEN.

Thomas P. Cullen, senator from Dawson county, was born in Highland, Wis., Jan. 15, 1864, and was educated in the common schools of that state. He left home at the age of 16 and came West, entering the service of the Northern Pacific railroad. He has been in the railroad business ever since and is now a passenger conductor on the same road. He was married to Josephine Myer in 1887 and has four children, two boys and two girls. He was elected to the state senate in 1892. He is a Democrat and resides in Glendive.

HON. A. METZEL.

Alexander Metzel, senator from Madison county, was born in York, Pa., January 14, 1835, and went in 1857 to Iowa City, Iowa, where he lived three years. From 1860 to 1863 he was a resident of Denver, Col., leaving there to come to Montana in 1863. He first located in Nevada, and there engaged in the butcher business. In 1870 he engaged in ranching, making a specialty of blooded stock. He was the first importer of Shorthorn Durham cattle from Kentucky. York Ranch at Puller Springs embraces about six thousand acres. Senator Metzel married, in 1860, Miss Annie E. Spicer, of Indianola, Iowa, who died about seventeen years ago, leaving five sons. In politics he is a Republican. He has occupied many positions of trust, has served as County Commissioner for his county and postmater at Puller Springs.



HON. C. H. EGGLESTON.

Charles H. Eggleston, senator from Deer Lodge county, was born at Fulton, New York, February 16, 1858, and graduated from Syracuse University with the degree of A. B. in 1878. He was a reporter on the Syracuse Standard and in 1885 became its city editor, which position he held until the fall of 1889, when he came to Montana as associate editor of the Anaconda Standard, remaining as such since. In 1892 he was elected state senator from Deer Lodge county as a Democrat. His postoffice address is Anaconda.

Edward P. Chandler, senator from Fergus county, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, Nov. 17, 1852, and was educated at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He spent five years in Kansas and came to Montana in 1880. He located in Fergus county and engaged in the business of wool growing, which he still conducts at a fine ranch near Maiden, his postoffice address. He served two terms as county commissioner in Fergus county, and last fall was elected state senator on the Republican ticket. He married Miss Louise Hilger, of Helena, and has three children.

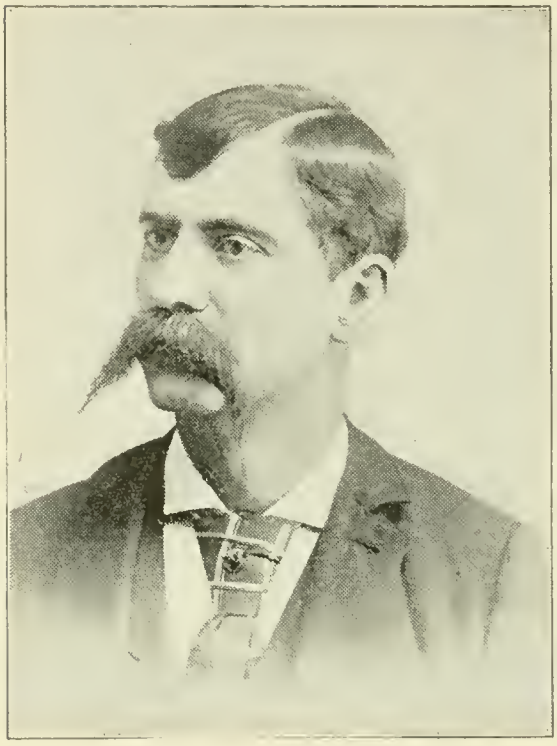
HON. E. P. CHANDLER.

HON. R. SWIFT.

Reno Swift, senator from Custer county, was born in Cornwall, March 4, 1858. He received a common school and seminary education. He lived in his native country until 1882, when he went to Wheatland, Cass county, Dakota, where he was engaged in wheat raising for two years. In 1884 he came to Montana and engaged in wool growing near Ekalaka, Custer county, where he still resides. He was married in September, 1890, to Miss Gertrude L. Skiff, of Kent, Cornwall. They have one child, a girl of three years. In politics he is a Republican.

James M. Sligh, senator from Granite county, was born in Rochester, N. Y. in 1844. He removed with his parents to Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1847, where he resided, receiving a high school education, until Sept. 1861 when he enlisted in the 1st Mich. Engineers and Mech's. He was successively promoted to be Sergeant, First Lieutenant and Captain, which latter rank he held when honorably discharged from the army in October 1865. In 1876 he entered the Detroit Medical College from which he graduated in '80 Since then his time has been devoted to the practice of medicine and surgery. Removing to Montana in 1887 he became associated with Dr. Cole in practice. He was appointed Pension Surgeon for Montana and Chief Surgeon of Montana Central Railway Co., which position he held until his removal to Granite in December 1889, where he went to accept the position of surgeon to the Granite Mountain, Bimetallic and Combination Mining Companies. He is a Republican.

HON. J. M. SLIGH.



HON. O. C. COOPER.

Oliver C. Cooper, senator from Ravalli county, was born in Mount Vernon, Missouri, July 22, 1859. He received a common school education and afterwards attended a business college at Portland, Ore. While very young he removed from Missouri to Fort Scott, Kansas, and from there went to Oregon, where he engaged in the stock business. He drove several bands of horses from Oregon to Montana, and in 1884 settled in the Bitter Root Valley. For the past ten years he has been in the general merchandise business at Grantsdale. He was married in 1878 to Miss Ella M. Grant, of Grantsdale, and has three children, two girls and a boy. He is a Republican.

David Lawrence, member from Silver Bow county, was born in Glamorganshire, Wales, April 1, 1863, and received a common school education. He came from that country to Butte, Montana, in 1882, and worked a year in the Alice mill. He was a clerk for 6 years and then embarked for himself in the grocery business, which he continued 5½ years. He was elected to the Third and Fourth Legislative Assemblies. He was married in December, 1881, at Helena, to Miss Frances Kuhwarth, of Butte. They have two children, both girls, one 5 years and the other 1½ years of age. Mr. Lawrence is a Republican and resides at Butte.

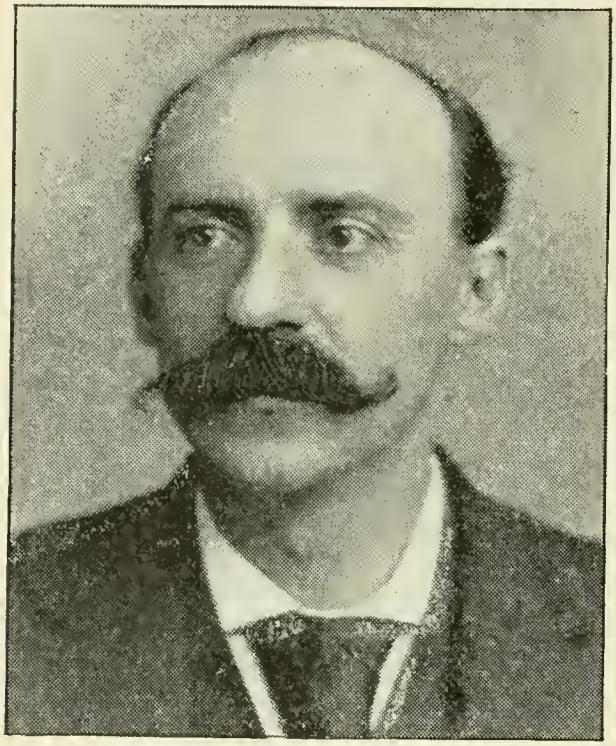
HON. D. LAWRENCE.

HON. J. E. REYNOLDS.

Joseph Emerson Reynolds, member from Cascade county, was born in Lockport, New York, Nov. 1, 1863, and received his education in the common schools. He is descended from New England stock. At an early age he began work in a printing office and has almost ever since been engaged in the printing business. At the time of his election he was foreman in the Leader office at Great Falls. He has lived in La Crosse and Madison, Wis., Wadena, Minn., and Great Falls. He published the Pioneer, at Wadena and served one year as county recorder there. He was married in 1885 to Miss Alice Lewis, in Fond du Lac, Wis. He is a Republican and is prominent in labor circles.

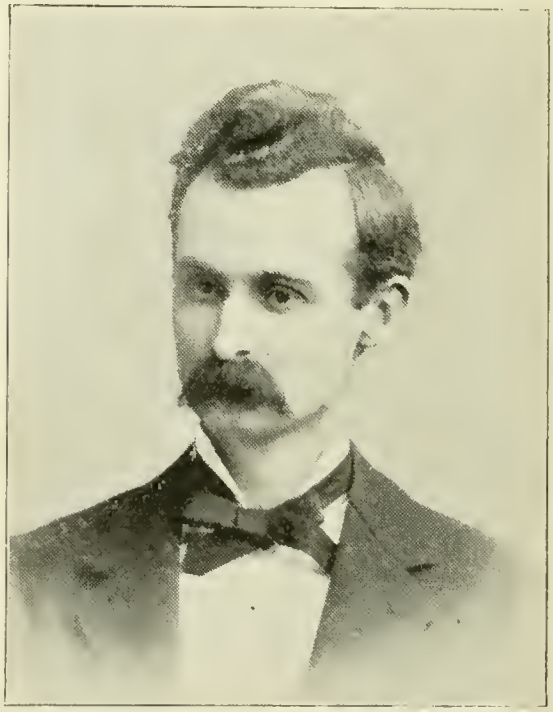
HON. W. W. ALDERSON.

W. W. Alderson, member from Gallatin, was born in Arkendale, North Riding of Yorkshire, England, February 28, 1831, and received the rudiments of his education in the Parish School. He came with his parents to America at an early age, and lived first in Illinois and Wisconsin. In 1864 he came to Montana, settling on a farm near Bozeman in July of that year. He introduced improved machinery and methods and prospered in the farming and dairy business. He had perfected his education by reading and study and soon took a prominent place in the community. He was Indian agent at the Milk River Agency from 1873 to 1876, but resigned and returned to Bozeman. In 1877 he purchased the Avant Courier, of which he has ever since been the owner and editor. He has served several terms in the Legislature and is a Republican of prominence. He was married in 1854 to Frances Weatherby in Shullsburg, Wisconsin, and his family numbers eight grown children.



Hon. J. H. Monteath.

James H. Monteath, member from Silver Bow county, was born in New York in 1853, and moved with his parents to Chicago in 1857. Here he received a common school education and learned the printer's trade. He lived in Minnesota and Wisconsin for a time and came to Montana in 1876, locating at Butte, his present home, where he has for years conducted the business department of the Inter-Mountain. He has served as alderman of his home city and represented his county in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Legislative Assemblies. He is a Republican in politics.



Hon. W. B. Rodgers.

W. B. Rodgers, joint member from Deer Lodge and Missoula counties, was born in Illinois January 7, 1865. His early years were spent on a farm. Attending the public schools he afterwards received an academic education at Lincoln University, Lincoln, Ill. He read law for two years in the office of Hon. S. L. Wallace at Lincoln, and graduated in the law department of the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., in 1891. The same year he began the practice of law at Philipsburg, Montana, where he still resides. Like his father and grandfather, he is a Republican, and on that party ticket was elected county attorney of Deer Lodge county, despite the election of almost the entire Democratic ticket. In 1894 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Legislature, in a district, which, two years before, had gone Democratic by 700 or 800.

HON. J. S. HOPKINS.

James Skinner Hopkins, member from Custer county, was born in Camillus, New York, January 26, 1863, and received a public school education in his native town. He came West at an early age, and has lived in Denver, Col., Junction, Idaho and Sun River and Forsyth, Montana. He came to this state with the Colorado & Montana Live Stock Co. in 1881, and has been in their employ in Idaho and Montana ever since. His present residence is Forsyth, Mont., where he is engaged in the cattle business and interested in the Merchant's Bank. He is a Democrat.

John R. Latimer, member from Missoula County, was born in Newport, Summit county, Ohio, August 25, 1842. He received a common school education and came west in 1859. He lived three years in Iowa, and in 1863 went to Boise City, Idaho. In that place and Walla Walla, Wash., he spent two years, going to British Columbia in 1865 and from there to Helena. Most of this time he was engaged in mining. The same year he went to Missoula county, where he has ever since resided. He has served as assessor of his county, in the Territorial Legislature and several terms on the board of county commissioners. In politics he is a Populist and Independent republican. He married Miss Bills in Missoula, in 1873, and has a family of five boys and two girls. He is at present engaged in mining and the raising of blooded stock.

HON. J. R. LATIMER.

HON. D. J. TALLANT.

D. J. Tallant, member from Cascade co., was born in Wheeling, West Virginia. His education was principally acquired at a military academy. He came West several years ago, and has resided successively in St. Paul, Minn., Grand Forks, N. D. and Great Falls, Montana. He is now a practicing attorney in Great Falls. He was a member of the Third Legislative Assembly, and was re-elected to the Fourth last fall. In politics he is a Republican.

Stephen Williams, member from Silver Bow, was born in England in 1859, and received a common school education. He came to America about 20 years ago. He lived in Iron Mountain, Michigan, 1888, Oskaloosa, Iowa in 1883 and since 1884 in Butte City, Montana. His business is mining and his present postoffice address is Gunderson, Silver Bow county. He has been prominently identified with labor and fraternal organizations, was twice president of the Butte Miners' Union, passed all the chairs of Fidelity Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F. and is at present Foreman of Evening Star Lodge No. 43, A. O. U. W. He is also chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston & Montana hospital. He is a Populist.

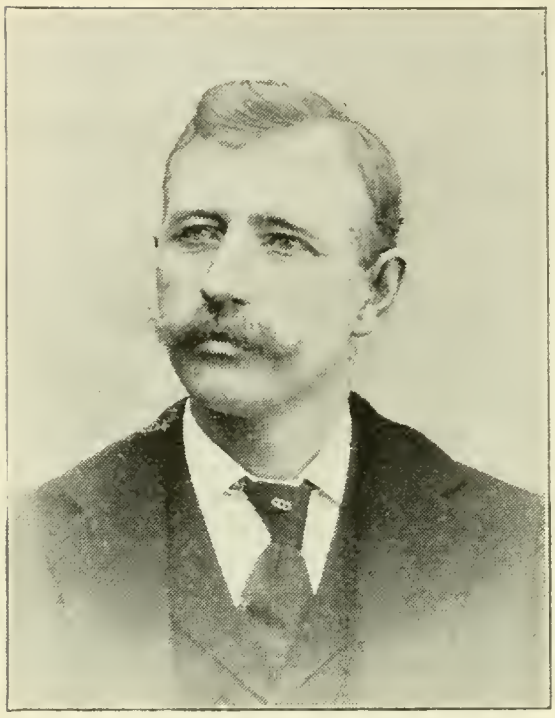
HON. S. WILLIAMS.

HON. W. A. JONES.

W. A. Jones, member from Beaverhead county, was born, April 3, 1863, near Birmingham, Guernsey county, Ohio, and is the son of a Baptist minister. He was educated in the public schools and is a graduate of the high school at Cambridge, Ohio, where he finished in 1880. He came to Montana in 1883, locating in Dillon, where he began business as clerk in a general merchandise store. He was elected clerk and recorder of Beaverhead county in 1888 and re-elected in 1889. He is now secretary of the Montana Mercantile company at Dillon. He is a Republican in politics.

August Hollensteiner, member from Missoula county, was born in Germany, March 11, 1850. He received a common school and academical education. He was only 5-years old when brought to this country, and his first home was in Wisconsin. He also resided in Iowa and Kansas. He engaged in teaching and flour milling. In 1879 he was married to Miss Minnie Krause, in Wisconsin, and they have five children, three boys and two girls. He came to Montana in 1881, and has since been engaged in farming in Missoula county. His postoffice address is Lo Lo. He is a Republican.

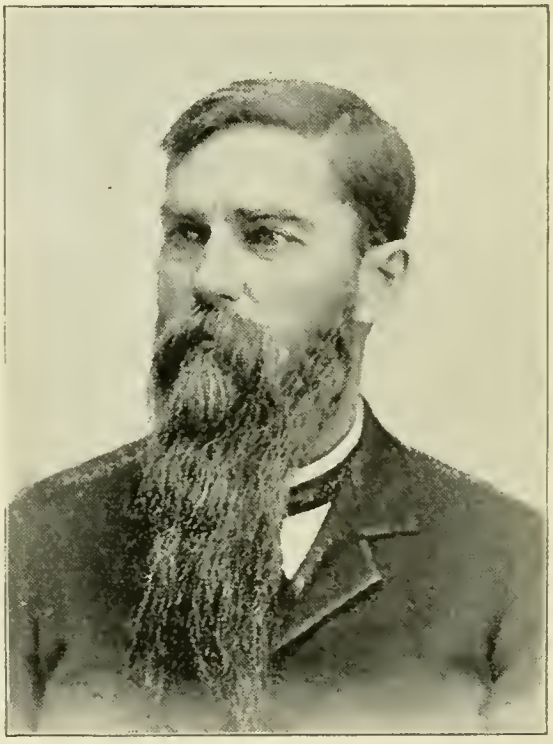
HON. A. HOLLENSTEINER.



Hon. G. W. Oker.

George W. Oker, member from Deer Lodge county, was born in Rochester, Minn., March 18, 1860, and received a common school education. At the age of 18 he went to the Black Hills, and, two years later, in 1880, to Montana. He worked at the carpenter's trade in Helena until 1892, when he engaged in ranching in Deer Lodge county, his present occupation. He also lived in Marysville, Anaconda and Missoula. His present address is Garrison. In politics he is a Populist.

Joel S. Shropshire, member from Silver Bow county, was born in Lamberton, N. J., August 11, 1844, and received a common school education. He has lived in Philadelphia, Tipton, Iowa, Omaha, Neb. and Butte, Montana, his present home, where he took up his residence in 1889. He entered the war as a private soldier when 17 years old. He was captured twice and imprisoned at Cahambra, Ala., Macon, Ga. and Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas. His service was in Co. G., 14th Iowa, from which he was discharged in 1865. He learned the harness trade and afterwards studied law and was admitted to the Bar. He is now a practicing lawyer in Butte and is a married man. He is a Republican in politics.



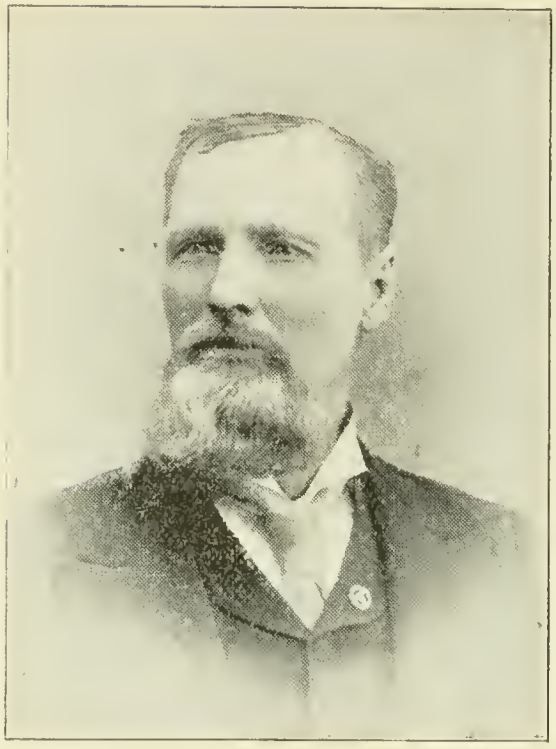
Hon. J. S. Shropshire.

HON. R. VON TOBEL.

Rudolf Von Tobel, member jointly from Fergus and Valley counties, was born in Auburn, N. Y., February 13, 1855. He received an academic education, graduating at Carleton college in 1881. He has resided in Buffalo, N. Y., Stacyville, Iowa, Northfield, Minn., Helena and Lewistown, Montana. He is now a practicing attorney at Lewistown. He was married in 1888 to Anna T. Zillisch, of Burlington, Iowa, and they have three children, two girls and a boy. Mr. Von Tobel is a Republican.

Harry E. G. Winter, member from Jefferson county, was born in Germany in 1832, and received a common school education. He came to the United States when 16 years of age, landing at Baltimore. He went to California in 1849 and lived there until 1860, when he came to the Northwest, spending five years in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. He came to Montana in 1865, and has since resided in this State, having been a resident of Jefferson county since 1869. He is a miner by occupation and his home is at Winter's Camp, Upper Basin. In politics he is a Republican.

HON. H. E. G. WINTER.

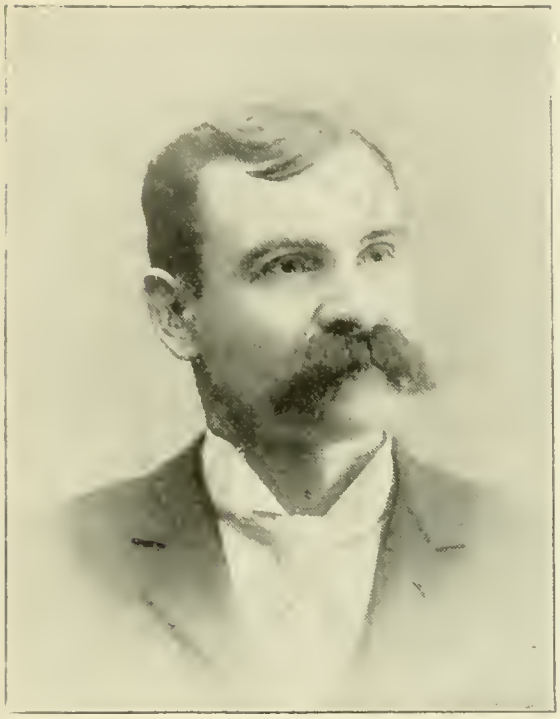


HON. J. MARSHALL.

Joseph Marshall, member from Deer Lodge county, was born in Ohio, February 25, 1840, and educated in the common schools. He came to Montana in 1863 and followed mining in various parts of the State until 1875, when he engaged in farming, his present business. He was married in 1884, but his wife died in 1892. He has one child living. Mr. Marshall is a Populist in politics. His postoffice address is Carroll, Deer Lodge County.

Harry R. Cunningham, member from Silver Bow county, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 28, 1866, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He came West at an early age and lived in Wakeeney, Kansas, from 1885 to 1889, when he went to Butte, where he has ever since resided. He was chief clerk of the U. S. land office at Wakeeney for four years and was the youngest chief clerk on the Government rolls. From 1889 to 1893 he was with the Butte Inter Mountain. He is now with the Butte General Electric Light Company. He is a Republican and has been secretary of every county and city convention in Butte since 1890. He is unmarried.

HON. H. R. CUNNINGHAM.

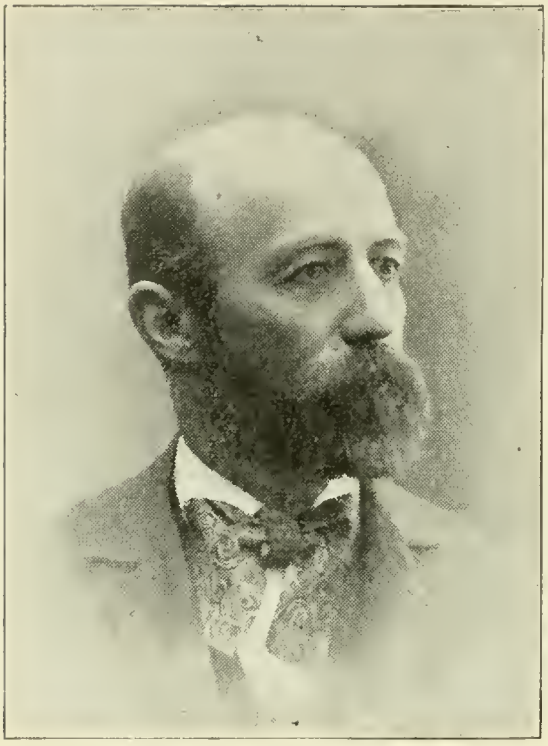


HON. E. BRAY.

Edwin Bray, member from Silver Bow county, was born in Redruth, England, May 24, 1857. He was educated in the common schools in that country. Coming to America in 1879, he has lived in Michigan, Minnesota, Idaho and Montana. By occupation he is a blacksmith and lives at Centerville. He was justice of the peace and member of the town council at his Michigan home, and a school trustee in Silver Bow county. He is married and has five children. He is a Republican in politics.

Elmer E. Hershey, member from Missoula, was born on a farm near Fremont, Ohio, April 23, 1862. He was educated at the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio. He began teaching school at 18 years of age and pursued it for nine years, when he entered upon the practice of law. He lived in Ohio until a little over eight years ago, when he came to Montana, locating at Missoula. He is now a member of the law firm of Bickford, Stiff & Hershey of that city. He is a Republican in politics.

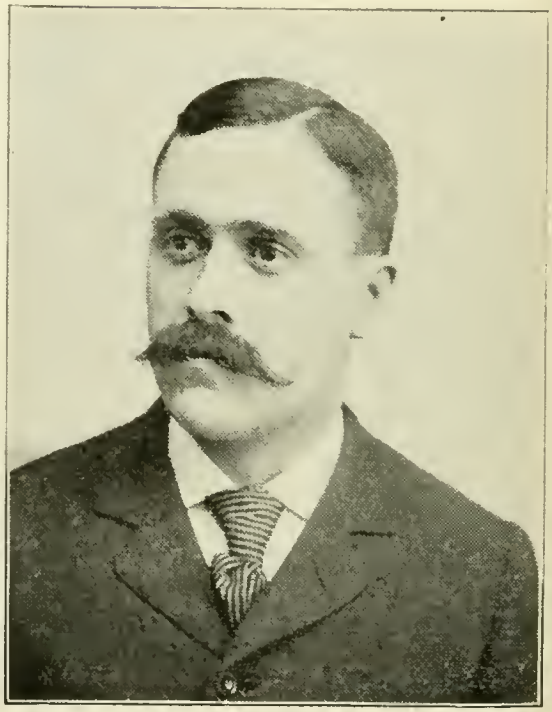
HON. E. E. HERSHEY.



HON. O. LEISER.

Oliver Leiser, member from Deer Lodge county, was born in Union county, Pa., March 25, 1850, and received an academic education and took a medical course in that state. He has lived in Watsontown, and Philadelphia, Pa., and Helena and Anaconda, Montana. He is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Anaconda, has been a member of the city council and coroner of Deer Lodge county. He is a Republican in politics.

Elmer H. Metcalf, member from Silver Bow, was born in Winthrop, Me., June 4, 1861, and received an academic education. He resided in Maine until 1880, when he came to Montana. He was in Wickes and vicinity for two years, and then went to Butte where he has since resided. He is an engineer and mine operator. He was married in Butte in 1891 to Miss Ida Hilton. They have no children. In politics he is a Republican.



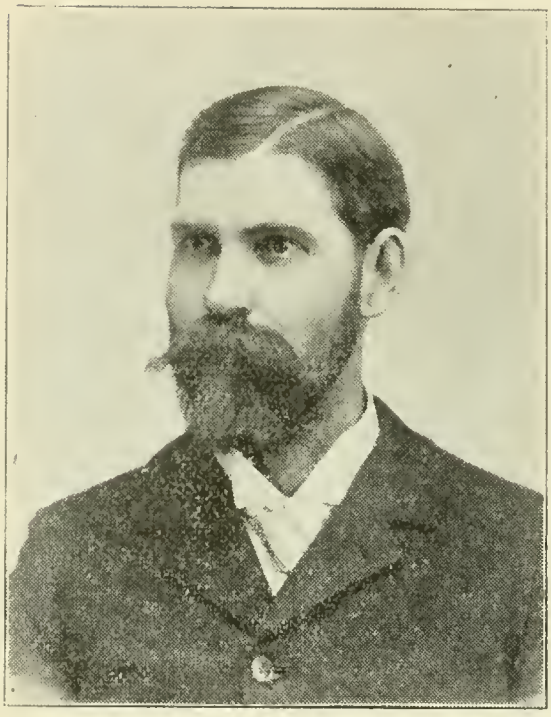
HON. E. H. METCALF.

HON. J. T. ANDERSON.

James T. Anderson, member from Meagher county, was born in Ohio in 1856, and was educated at Mt. Union college, at Alliance, in that state. He came West at an early age and has been for some years a resident of Montana. He is at present a merchant at White Sulphur Springs, and is interested in a mercantile house in Helena. Mr. Anderson was elected to the Fourth Legislative Assembly on the Democratic-Populist ticket in his county.

Andrew H. Reser, member from Chotean county, was born in Muskegon, Michigan, February 26, 1853, and received a common school education. He came West at an early age and has lived in Northern Montana for several years. He was nine years head farmer at the Fort Belknap Indian Agency. At present he is engaged in ranching and stock raising, and his postoffice address is Chinook. He is a Republican.

HON. A. H. RESER.



Hon. J. C. Auld

Joseph C. Auld, member from Dawson county, was born in Boothbay, Maine, September 16, 1856. He received a common school education. He has made his home at various times in Boston, Mass., Greenfield, Iowa, and Glendive, Montana, his present place of residence. In 1885 he was married to Miss Lillian Chapin, at Maldin, Mass., and has one child, a boy. In 1886 he was elected treasurer of Dawson county, and was twice re-elected. He is a Republican and a farmer.

Hon. A. L. Love.

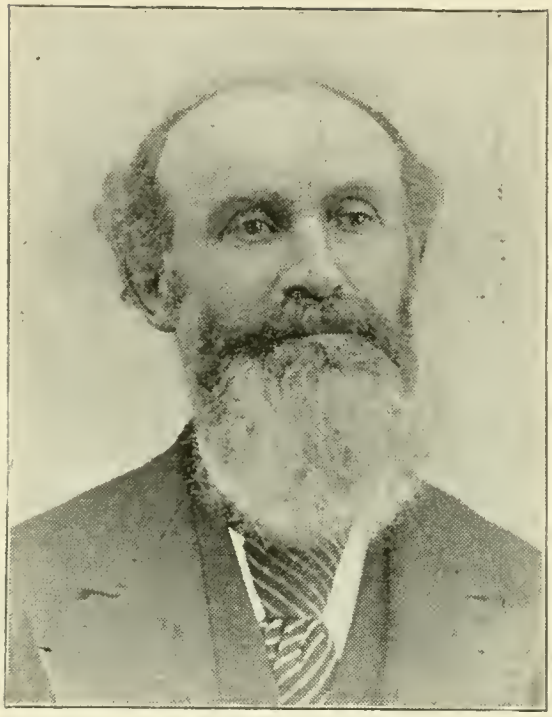
Albert L. Love, member from Jefferson county, was born in Iowa City, Iowa, August 30, 1853. He attended the common schools and the State University at Iowa City, and graduated at a commercial college at Kansas City. He clerked in Ottumwa, Iowa, for two years and from 1875 to 1877 traveled for a Chicago mercantile house. He went to the Black Hills in 1878 and lived there four years. He came to Montana in 1882, and until April, 1883, was a bank clerk at Billings. He opened a branch bank at Livingston and remained there for six years. Subsequently he removed to Crow Creek, Jefferson county, where he now resides. His business is ranching and contracting. He was married at Livingston in May, 1884, to Miss Jennie Goughnor, of Iowa. He is a Republican.

HON. W. F. MEYER.

William Frederick Meyer, member from Park county, was born on a farm near Nepenskin, Winnebago county, Wis., and was educated in the common schools of that State, afterwards graduating from Ripon College in 1882. He came directly to Montana from college and located in Park city, Yellowstone county, where he practiced his profession, the law, for five years. He then went to Red Lodge, Park county, where he now resides and continues the practice of law with other business. He was married in 1884 to Alice A. Adams, whom he met as a class-mate at Ripon College. He is a Republican.

John A. Kennedy, member from Teton county, was born in Ottawa, Ontario, May 1, 1849. He received a good education and graduated from Albion Academy in Western New York. He engaged in the lumbering business in Michigan, 1873 to 1876, when he moved to Minneapolis. There he was for four years shipping clerk with Chas. A. Pillsbury & Co. In 1880 he came to Montana and embarked in the cattle business as a small owner. He is still engaged in this industry, his home and ranch being in Teton county. His postoffice address is Choteau. He was one of the committee sent to lobby for the Teton county bill when it was before the Legislature. In politics he is a Republican.

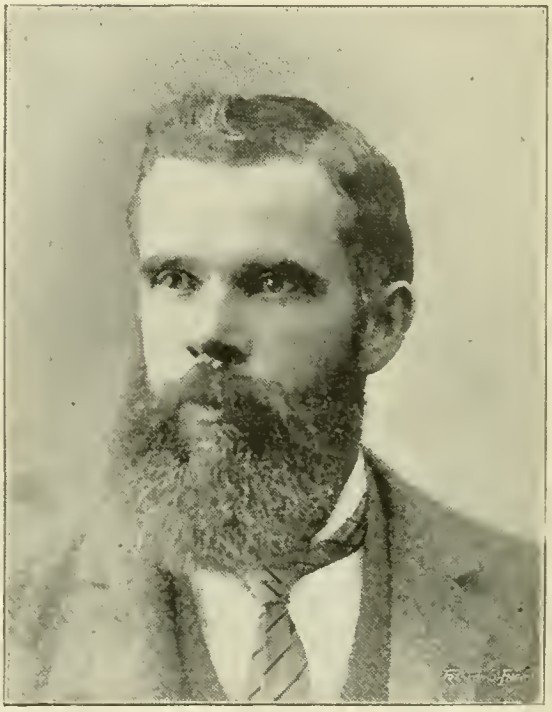
HON. J. A. KENNEDY.



HON. J. A. HARRIS.

John A. Harris, member from Cascade county, was born in Canaan, N. H., April 9, 1826. His education was gained in the common schools and academies. He lived in his native state 24, years, in Wisconsin 4 years, in Newton, Iowa, 19 years, and for the past 21 years has been a resident of Montana. His official life is limited to three years as probate judge in Iowa, one year as commissioner of Cascade county, Montana, and his present position in the Legislative Assembly. His postoffice address is Cascade, where he is engaged in ranching and stock raising. In politics he is a Republican.

Michael Corbett, member from Lewis and Clarke county, was born, September 16, 1848, in the village of Doughty, county Galway, Ireland. He received a common school education at the National school, at Cornamona, after which he learned the trade of stonemason and stonecutting working at Janow, Newcastle on Tyne and London, Eng., Swansea, Wales, Glasgow and Perth in Scotland. He landed in New York April 6, 1882, and worked in Scranton, Pa. one season. He came to Montana in 1883 and located in Helena. He took an active part in the capital contest in the interest of his home. He is married and has three children, two boys and one girl, and is a member of the State Board of Arbitration. He is a Populist.



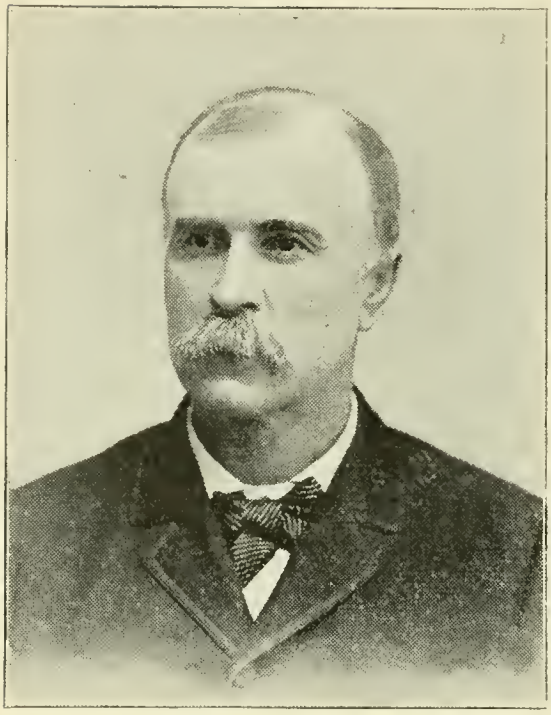
HON. M. CORBETT.

HON. W. J. SPARKS.

W. J. Sparks, member from Flathead county, was born in Adair county, Kentucky, January 18, 1838. He was educated in the public schools in Missouri and began life as a farmer and school teacher, farming in summer and teaching in winter. He has lived in the states of Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska and Montana. He has been a resident of this state six years, having been engaged in the saw mill business and farming since coming here. He has also had experience as a cowboy and a miner. His present avocation is farming. He served in Company G., second Nebraska cavalry from 1861 to 1865. He is a Populist.

HON. W. EDWARDS.

William Edwards, member from Deer Lodge county, was born in St. Leonards, county of Sussex, England, January 21, 1864. He came to America in 1880, and until 1885 worked on the construction of railroads in Manitoba, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana and Washington. In 1885 he began work in the Montana Union railway yards at Anaconda, and in 1887 entered the service of the Anaconda Water company, with whom and the Anaconda Refining company he has since been connected. He is prominent in the Knights of Labor, and has organized several trades in Anaconda, among them the clerks, barbers, butchers, Austro-Slavonian Assembly K. of L., Women's Protective Association, and the first Juvenile Assembly, K. of L., in the world. He is a Populist in politics.



HON. T. J. LYNDE.

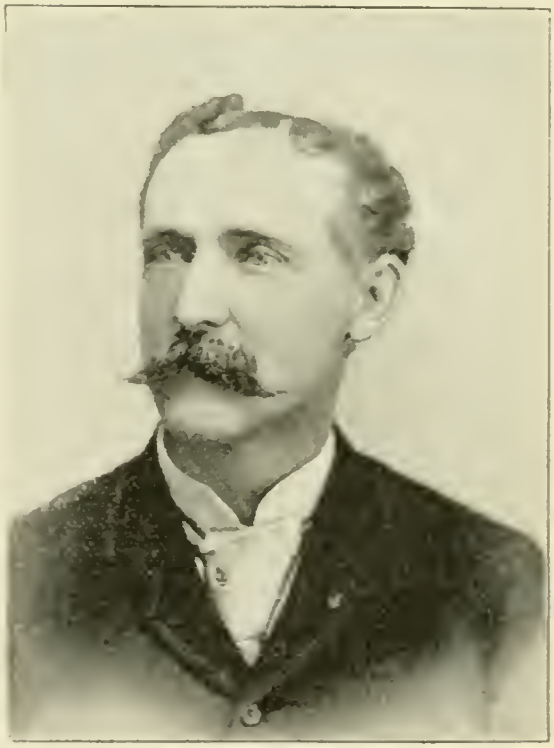
Theodore J. Lynde, member from Gallatin county, was born in Stark county, Ohio, March 4, 1850, and received a common school education. He removed to Kansas in May, 1856, and lived in that state until 1873, when he went to Kansas City, Mo. From Kansas City he came to Montana in 1881, locating in Bozeman. He engaged in merchandising and contracting, and afterwards took up farming, his present business. He was married in April, 1882, to Miss Ella Black, of Bozeman. He lives at Salesville, Gallatin county, and is a Republican.

James J. Ryan, member from Flathead county, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1862, and came to this country at the age of 4 years. He received a college education at the Troy, N. Y. University and adopted the civil engineering profession, although he taught school for a time in New York state. He went to Minnesota when 22 years old and was chief clerk in the railroad superintendent's office at Crookston. He came to Montana 7 years ago as a civil engineer for the Montana Central and has since been on the engineering corps of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads. He is unmarried and resides at Libby. He was elected on the Populist ticket.

HON. J. J. RYAN.

HON. J. HORSKY.

John Horsky, member from Lewis and Clarke, was born in Austria, May, 16, 1838, and received a college education in this country, coming over at the age of seventeen and settling in Iowa. He farmed for a time near Cedar Rapids and subsequently removed to Nebraska, whence he came to Montana in 1864. He lived in Virginia City about a year and then came to Helena where he has since resided. He was married in 1869 to Miss Louisa Sekora and they have three sons. He served four years in Helena's city council, being one of her first aldermen. He was a member of the Home Guards in Iowa in 1863, and was in the First State Legislature in Montana. He is a Republican.



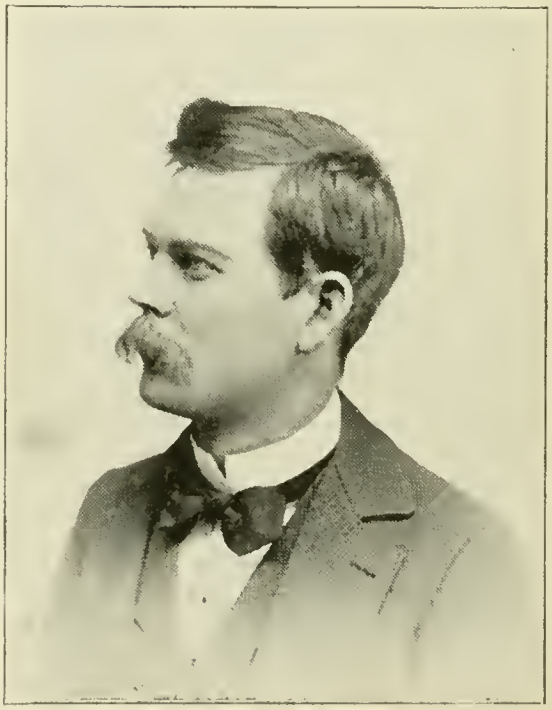
HON. J. B. LOSEE.

Judson B. Losee, member from Deer Lodge county, was born in Genesee county, New York, in 1849. He received a common school education. At the age of 18 he went to Michigan where he lived six or eight years. He came to Montana in 1877, coming up the Missouri river to Fort Benton. He lived in Helena three years, and assisted in opening the dry goods business of Raleigh & Clarke. He was in business in Glendale with A. G. Clarke, Jr., and afterwards was connected with Armstrong & Son, and the Hecla Mercantile and Banking Co. He went to Anaconda 7 years ago and still lives there, engaged in dry goods business in the firm of Losee & Maxwell. He was the organizer and for two years the president of the Standard Fire Brick Co. He was married in Kalamazoo, Mich., to Miss Flagg, and has three children. He is a Republican, was a member of the Third Assembly.

HON. C. R. BURKETT.

Charles R. Burkett, member from Jefferson county, was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1859, and his boyhood and youth were passed upon his parents' farm. He came from Iowa to Montana in 1880, and located at Walkerville, where he worked in the Alice mill. Subsequently he ran a stage for three years over the Pipestone Pass from Butte to Siver Star. Mr. Burkett quit the stage business to become manager of Pipestone Springs, which position he still holds. He was married to Miss Ollie J. Barnes, in September, 1883, at Pipestone Springs. He is a Republican.

Edwin S. Booth, member from Silver Bow county, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, March 24, 1865. He attended the common schools and afterwards gratuated from the high school at Keokuk. He took the degree of Batchelor of Laws. From Iowa he came to Montana in 1887, and located in Butte, where he began the practice of law the following year and has continued ever since. He was two years connected with the city attorney's office under W. O. Speer, and assisted in preparing the ordinances for the City of Butte under the new charter. He has always been an active Republican in politics.



HON. EDWIN S. BOOTH.

HON. S. GORDON.

Samuel Gordon, member from Custer county, was born in New York City, May 21, 1843, and was educated in the common schools of that city, where he resided for some years. He lived some time in St. Paul, Minn., whence he removed to Miles City, Montana, where he now makes his home. In July, 1878, he established the Yellowstone Journal, of which he is still editor and proprietor. It is the oldest newspaper in the Yellowstone valley and the only daily paper between Bismarck and Helena. Mr. Gordon was married in 1868 to Martha S. Welch, at St. Paul. His wife died at Miles City, February 2, 1894. He has one son and one daughter. He is a Republican and was school trustee 4 years and city clerk 7 years at Miles City.

HON. W. A. HEDGES.

Wyllys A. Hedges, member from Fergus county, and the son of Hon. Cornelius Hedges, of Helena, was born in Independence, Iowa, July 3, 1857. He was prepared for Yale College in Massachusetts in 1871-75, having previously obtained a high school education. He lived in Southington, Conn., from 1867 to 1871, Westfield, Mass., from '71 to '75, New Haven, Conn., '76 to '78, Helena and Sun River, Montana, '78 to '80 and Yale, Montana, from 1882 to the present time. He went to California in 1881, and drove sheep from Colusa county to Montana. He engaged in the sheep growing industry at his present home in 1882, and has also engaged in the cattle business and general ranching to some extent. He was the original settler on the present site of Great Falls, patenting 160 acres and living there from 1878 to 1880. He is married and has three children. In politics he is a Republican.

HON. W. R. GLASSCOCK.

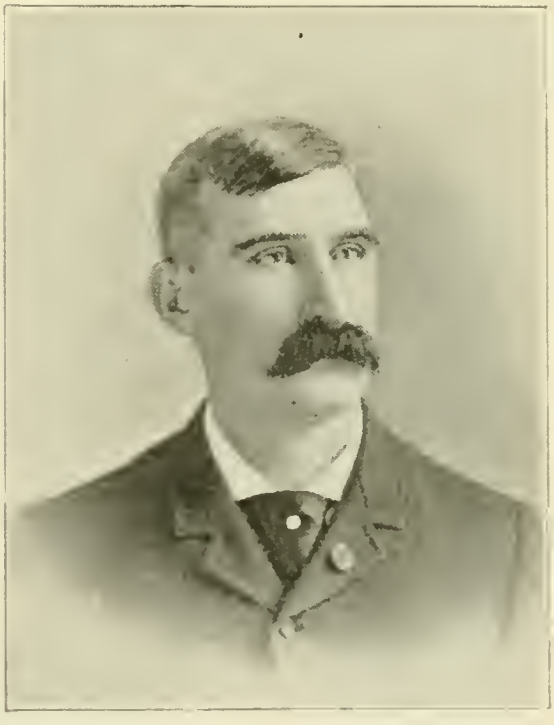
W. R. Glasscock, member from Cascade county, was born in Tennessee, in 1867, and received a high school education. He has lived in Tennessee, Missouri and Montana, having been in this state 8 years. He left his native state in 1870, and went to Southwest'n Missouri, where he worked on a farm and attended school. He came to Montana in 1887, and has since lived in Cascade county. He is at present a merchant at Sand Coulee. He was married at Great Falls to Miss Johnson, of Lake City, Minn., and they have two sons. He is a Republican.

HON. N. J. ISDELL.

Nelson J. Isdell, was born in Borodino, Onandago county, New York, December 5, 1840, and when 9 years old went with his parents to Washington, D. C., where he attended school. In 1858 he began teaching school, and continued until the fall of 1865, when he went West. He arrived at Virginia City, Montana, in June, 1866, and for a 'grub-stake' taught school for a few months. He then engaged in mining, owning and operating the Washington Bar placers in 1867 and 1868. In 1868 he entered the employ of Hall & Spalding, merchants, and in 1870 bought out Mr. Spalding's interest in the firm and conducted the business at Sterling and Harrison till 1894, when he became sole proprietor. In 1892 the business was incorporated under the name of the Isdell Mercantile Co., now one of the most extensive establishments in Southern Montana. He is also engaged in stock raising. He has been postmaster at Sterling, Harrison and Pony for most of the past 26 years. He is a Republican.

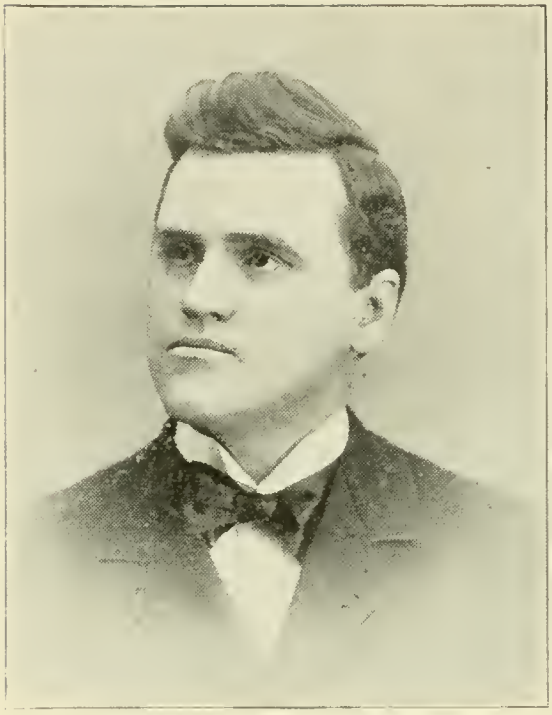
Hon. J. H. Huseby.

John H. Huseby, member from Lewis and Clarke, was born in Norway, April 6, 1856. He is head and shoulders above most of his colleagues, standing 6 feet 6 inches in his stockings. He received a common school education and learned the trade of a stonemason. He came to the United States in 1874, and has lived in Helena since 1881. He is prominent in labor circles and one of the leaders of the Populist party in Lewis and Clarke county. In 1892 he ran on the Legislative ticket of that party and in 1894 was their nominee for Mayor of Helena. He was defeated on both occasions but was elected member of the present Legislature in the fall of 1894. His postoffice address is Helena.



Hon. C. K. Brown.

Charles K. Brown, member from Lewis and Clarke, was born in Chicago, Ill., June 2, 1850. He comes of New England stock and dates his ancestors back to Plymouth Rock. His father served as a volunteer in the civil war and he accompanied him as drummer boy, serving nine months, when he was discharged on account of a wound in the knee received at Murfreesboro. He resumed his studies and pursued them till 1866, when he began railroading as a newsboy on the Chicago & Northwestern. He soon rose to the position of brakeman and then became a conductor. He spent a few years in a sash and door factory and then resumed railroading, working for the C. B. & Q. as fireman and engineer and later with the Minneapolis & St. Louis. In 1888, on account of failing health, he came to Montana, and has since lived in Missoula and Helena, up to a recent date being in the employ of the Northern Pacific. He has always been prominent in labor matters and is an enthusiastic Populist. He married Miss Eva Bristow, of St. Louis, in Beardstown, Ill., in 1878, and they have two sons. His postoffice address is Helena.



Hon. A. J. Craven.

Arthur J. Craven, member from Lewis and Clarke county, was born in Iowa and grew to manhood in that State and Minnesota. He was raised for the most part on a farm, was graduated from the State University of Iowa, 1882, read law in the office of Judge Winslow, at Newton, Iowa, and married and came to Helena in 1884. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, City Attorney in 1891-2, and a member of the Helena School Board for three years. He received the highest number of votes given to any of the twenty-four candidates for the Legislature in Lewis and Clarke county at the last election. He is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, and is a member of the Committees on Education, Enrollment and Privileges and Elections. He is a Republican and is engaged in the practice of law at Helena.

George Tristram Baggs, member from Ravalli county, was born in Smyrna, Delaware, January 1, 1857. He was educated in the common and high school and the law department of the University of Maryland. He has resided, outside of his native State, at Baltimore, Md., and New Castle, New South Wales, being U. S. Consul at the latter place. A few years ago he went to Stevensville, Montana, where he lives at present, engaged in the practice of law. He is a Republican.

Hon. G. T. Baggs.

HON. G. A. COOK.

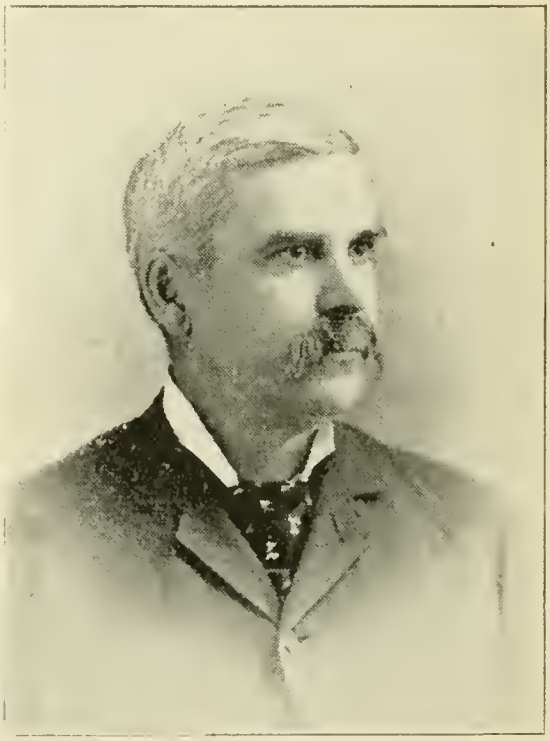
George A. Cook, member from Silver Bow county, was born in Buffalo, New York, December 5, 1863, and was educated in the public schools of that city and Bryant & Stratton's Business College. He was 1 year in the lumber business. He came to Montana in 1886, locating in Butte; was in the stage business 2 years and the fuel business 2 years. He also held clerical positions for 2 years. He was elected on the Republican ticket from Silver Bow county by the largest majority on the ticket. He married Mary A. Corbin in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1886. His home is in Butte.

Howard Paschal, member from Silver Bow county, was born on a farm near Winfield, Iowa, in February, 1865, and passed his youth in that State. He received an academic education at the Mount Pleasant, Iowa, University, and studied law in the office of United States Senator MacDill at Creston. He went to St. Joseph, Mo. from Creston, and from there to Butte, Montana, in May, 1893. He began the practice of law there with C. C. Darrow, under the firm name of Paschal & Darrow, which still exists. He was married in 1893 to Miss Nina Stull at Keosaqua, Iowa.

HON. H. PASCHAL.

HON. M. MITCHELL.

Mart. Mitchell, member from Lewis and Clarke county, was born in Dubuque county, Iowa, November 11, 1854. He attended the public schools and followed farming until the age of 15, when he left the farm and engaged in various occupations. In the spring of 1877, he came to Montana. Mr. Mitchell was one of the discoverers of the famous Gloster mine, and followed mining until he sold his interest in the Gloster, in 1880. He then bought the ranch of Hon. James Fergus in the Prickly Pear Canyon, and since then has followed the avocation of farming and stock raising, and in connection has kept a hotel at Mitchell station. He is married and is a Populist.



HON. W. COOPER.

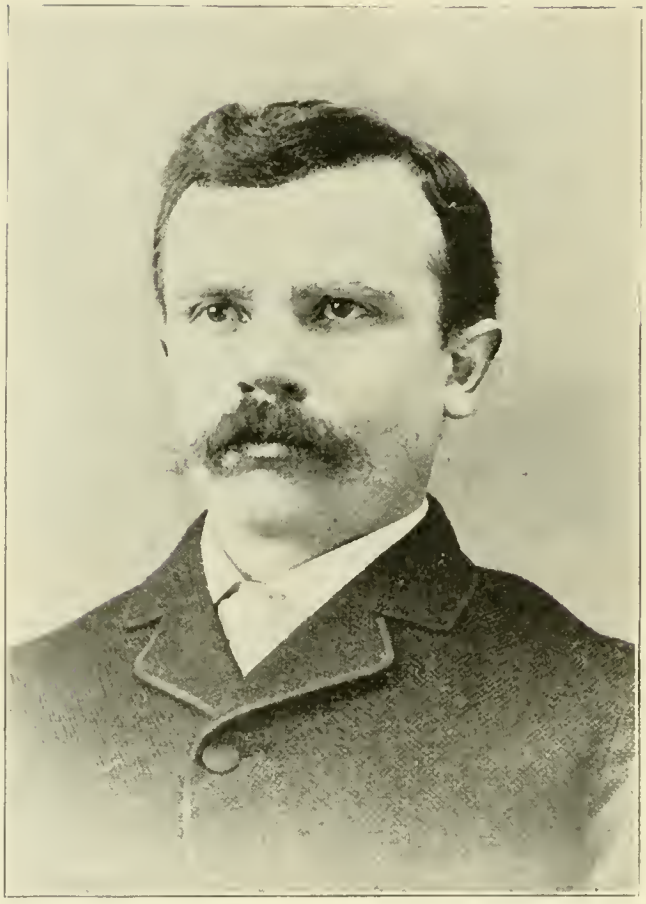
Walter Cooper, member from Gallatin county, was born in Cayuga county, New York, July 4, 1843. His parents took him when he was six years old to Shiawasee county, Michigan, where he began life as a farm laborer. Tiring of this he started West in 1858 and lived a season in Leavenworth, Kas., working as a teamster. In 1859 he joined the rush to Pike's Peak and from there to Chihuahua, Mexico. He returned to Colorado in 1861 and came from there to Montana in 1863. He has lived in this State since, being engaged in mining, freighting and merchandising. His home is at Bozeman, where he settled in 1869. He married Mariam D. Skeels, of Boulder Valley, in 1870. He has represented Gallatin county in the Constitutional Convention and several Legislatures. He is a Democrat.

HON. T. W. BROSNAN.

Timothy W. Brosnan, senator from Cascade county, was born in Hocking Valley, Ohio, December 13, 1854. He went from there to Tennessee and then to Lawrence, Mass. His first work was in Cincinnati. In Minnesota he worked on a railway. He then went to Chicago, going into the shoe business. In 1881 he went to Denver and Leadville and from there to Helena. He ranched for a time in Prickly Pear Valley. He went back to Chicago in 1882, and in 1889 went to Minnesota, going the same year to Great Falls. He engaged in the retail clothing business 1 year and then became a member of the firm of Thisted, Brosnan & Co., in the same business which is still carried on at Great Falls. His education was gained in the common schools. He was married to Miss Mina Benschlein in Minneapolis in 1887 and has two children, 1 boy and one girl. He is a Populist.

HON. W. T. COLLINS.

Dr. William T. Collins, member from Park county, was born in Canada, October 17, 1837. His father was an American born. He was in the drug business in Arkansas in 1861, when that state seceded from the Union. He went to Minnesota, recruited for and entered Co. A, 2d Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters, and fought for the Union until discharged for disability in May, 1863. He lost his left leg at the battle of Rappahannock Station, Va., in August, 1862, and has suffered three amputations. He graduated from the medical department of Georgetown, D. C. University in 1865, and has since devoted his life to the practice of medicine. In 1868–69 he was assistant adjutant general and adjutant general of the G. A. R. under Gen. John A. Logan. He lived in Grand Forks, N. D. from 1878 to 1887, served in the Legislature there, was president of the chamber of commerce and president of the University Regents. He came to Hunter's Hot Springs, Montana, in 1876, practiced medicine in Livingston in 1888, and in 1891 resumed his residence at Hunter's Hot Springs, his present home. He is a Republican.



HON. CHRISTIAN YEGEN.

Christian Yegen, member from Yellowstone county, was born in Switzerland, November, 1857, and came to America in 1879, first commencing business in Bismarck, Dakota. He came to Billings in the spring of 1882 and at once set up a small business in which he prospered. He was married in 1893 and elected a member of the Billings city council in the spring of '94. The firm of Yegen & Co. have the largest store building in Billings, all of the ground floor being occupied by their department store. A number of clerks are employed and Yegen & Co. are credited with doing the most extensive general merchandise business in the city. He is a Republican in politics.

Hon. C. W. Hoffman.

Charles Wheeler Hoffman, Senator from Gallatin county, was born in Niles, Michigan, Sept. 2, 1846, and was educated in the common schools. He has lived more than half his life in the West, coming to Bozeman, Montana, from Fort Buford, N. D., in 1867. His business is farming and coal mining, and he is at present Quartermaster General of the Montana National Guard. He is a Democrat in politics and has frequently been elected to office by the people of his county. He served in the 15th and 16th Territorial Legislatures, and all the State Legislatures up to date. He is married and lives in Bozeman.

Hon. F. W. Wright.

Frederick W. Wright, treasurer of the state of Montana, was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1844, and was educated in the common schools of that city. He enlisted in May, 1861 in the 21st New York infantry and re-enlisted in the 16th New York cavalry in May, 1863, serving in that department of the service until the close of the war. He went into the saw mill business at Sloan Station, Iowa, after the war and lived there 3 years. He then went to the Cheyenne Indian Agency in Dakota, where he was farmer and superintendent of the agency for 7 years. In 1877 he went to Northfield, Minn., where he engaged in the drug business until 1882, when he came to Montana. He located in Livingston, engaging in the drug business and general merchandising, and was the first postmaster of that city. When Park county was created he was appointed county treasurer, and was twice re-elected to that office. In 1892 he was elected state treasurer, which position he still holds. He was married 19 years ago to Frances M. Bartlett and has two children. In politics he is a Republican.

Hon. W. Bennett.

Willard Bennett, member from Granite county, was born in Ontario, Canada, and came to the United States when 14 years of age, going to the oil regions of Pennsylvania. Mr. Bennett, at the age of 25, came to Montana, where he has ever since resided. He secured the franchise for and built for a company the first street railroads in Butte City. He also built up the great mercantile business of the Bennett Brothers, in Deer Lodge and Butte. In 1891 he severed his connection with both of these enterprises and engaged in mining, which he follows at present. He was the Republican candidate for joint representative from Deer Lodge and Beaverhead counties in 1889, and neither he nor his opponent was declared elected, the result being a tie. In 1894 he was elected Representative on the Republican ticket from Granite county. He is married and has four children, three sons and a daughter.

Hon. William R. Ramsdell,

senator from Flathead county, was born in Dodge county, Minn., June 7, 1860 and is the son of a farmer. He moved to Montana in 1880 and entered the mercantile business with his brother Ralph. In 1889 he was elected to the constitutional convention and in 1894 state senator from Flathead county. He is a prominent Populist and was a candidate of that party for U. S. Senator at the present session of the Legislature. He led the whites during the Indian troubles in the Flathead country, and being thoroughly conversant with the Kootenai and Flathead languages was dubbed the white chief. During the present session he has been mostly confined to his bed by nervous prostration, following a severe attack of typhoid fever. He only attended the Senate to keep his pledges to vote for Carbon, Sweet Grass and Broadwater counties, and did this against his physician's advice. His address is Columbia Falls.

Hon. George D. Greene,

senator from Jefferson county, was born in La Salle Co., Ill., Feb. 19, 1858. He moved near Amboy, Lee Co., Ill., in 1860 and worked on a farm till 17 years of age. He received a common school education and taught for 3 years. He came to Montana in 1879, locating in Helena. In May 1879, he went to Jefferson Co., and was bookeeper for Holter & Russell till 1883. He studied law evenings in the mean time. He came into Helena and entered Hon. T. H. Carter's office in the fall of 1883. He bebegan practice in 1886, locating in Wickes. He moved to Boulder in Feb. 1889, and has resided there since. He was married in Dec. 1894, at Oberlin, Ohio, to Mist May B. Burge. He is a Republican.

Hon. William Love Steele,

senator from Lewis and Clarke county, was born in Pendleton, South Carolina. He received a college education in that state, graduating in a medical course. He came West in the early sixties and has resided ever since in Helena, where he is a practicing physician. He has been sheriff and coroner of his county, mayor of Helena and member of the Legislature. He is married and has three children. In politics he is a Democrat.

Hon. Charles S. Hurd,

senator from Valley county, was born near Felton, Delaware, and was educated at the Dover Academy at the capital of that State, and the State Normal School, at St. Cloud, Minn. He lived at Breckenridge, Minnesota, for 8 years before coming to Montana. He never held any official position other than his present seat in the Fourth Legislative Assembly. He is a locomotive engineer and resides at Glasgow. He was elected as a Democrat and Populist.

HON. JOHN W. POWER,

senator from Choteau county, was born at Dubuque, Iowa, and was reared on a farm near that place. He attended school in that state, but at an early age came West, joining his brother, ex-U. S. Senator Power, in merchandising and freighting. His home is at Fort Benton, where he is the managing member of the firm of T. C. Power & Bro. He is a widower. In politics he is a Republican.

HON. DAVID E. FOLSOM,

senator from Meagher County, is a resident of White Sulphur Springs. He has held various official positions, including the treasurership and shrievalty of his county. He is a Republican.

HON. WILLIAM K. FLOWERREE,

senator from Teton County, is the son of D. A. G. Flowerree, of Helena, and is engaged in the cattle business in Teton County. He is a Democrat.

HON. A. E. SPRIGGS,

member from Meagher county, was born in Wisconsin in 1865. He received a thorough education in the schools of that state, beginning with the public primary and ending with the state university, also taking a course and graduating from the Rochester, Wis., seminary, and ending his education by a course in the Northern Indiana Business College, of Valparaiso, Indiana. He came to Montana in 1887 and located in Meagher county. Considerable of his time has been devoted to mining, he having worked for some time in the mines of Jefferson county. He now owns property in York, Diamond, Castle and Neihart. At present Mr. Spriggs is engaged in the drug business at Townsend, being the junior member of the firm of Weston & Spriggs. He was elected to the present Legislative Assembly on the Democratic Populist ticket.

HON. JOEL JEFFERSON BOND,

member from Ravalli county, was born in Cole county, Missouri, February 1, 1841. He was reared on a farm and educated at Lafayette Academy, at Brazil, Mo., and Missouri State University at Columbia. He came to Montana in 1881 and taught school for ten years in what is now Ravalli county. He is a farmer and his postoffice address is Victor. He has been superintendent of schools of his county and at the last election was elected to the Legislature on the Populist ticket.

HON. HENRY KNIPPENBERG,

member from Beaverhead county, was born in Hamm, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, December 27, 1843. He came to Montana in 1881 and has since resided in Beaverhead county, where he is a banker, merchant and general manager of the Hecla Consolidated Mining Co. at Glendale. He was left an orphan at an early age and had to struggle for a living, having neither money nor time to go to school. He is a Republican in politics. He was elected to the Fourth Legislative Assembly last fall, but resigned his seat in the House after serving about one half of the session. He is a man of family.

Hon. R. T. Rombauer.

Roland T. Rombauer, member from Granite county, was born in Munkacs, Hungary, February 2, 1837. He received a common school and commercial education. Coming to this country at an early age he resided successively at Davenport, Iowa, St. Louis, Mo., Madison Court House, Florida, Carthage, Mo., and Philipsburg, Montana. He was cashier of a bank at St. Louis. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Union Army and served until November, 1865, when he was discharged as captain of cavalry. He was a member of the Florida constitutional convention in 1867, and a delegate from that state to the National Republican convention in 1868. His business is mining and his postoffice address is Princeton, Granite county. He is a Republican and a widower.

Hon. J. Oker.

Jos. Oker, member from Lewis and Clarke county, was born in Rochester, Minn., February 9, 1862, of German parents. He received a limited education in the common schools, which he perfected in later years by careful and extensive reading. He went to California in 1884 and came to Montana in 1886. He prospected in Montana, Idaho and British Columbia eight summers, and was the first man to discover mineral in the Kaslo-Slocan district in British Columbia. He has several mines in Deer Lodge county, but has suspended operations on them on account of adverse legislation on silver. He has always favored reforms for the benefit of the toiling masses and was one of the advocates of the Australian ballot law. He is a carpenter and lives at Marysville. He was elected on the Populist ticket.

Hon. John H. Shober,

member from Lewis and Clarke county, was born in Virginia January 5, 1832. In infancy he accompanied his parents to Ohio and later to Illinois and Iowa. He received his primary education at Jacksonville, Iowa, and afterwards attended a law school at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1854 he went to Minnesota and from there in 1858 to Dakota, where he served in the first Territorial Legislature. He came to Montana in 1864, locating in Helena, where he has since been engaged in the practice of law. He was elected to the Legislature on the Populist ticket in 1894. As a Democrat he was in the early days elected district attorney and later to membership in the first constitutional convention. He is unmarried.

Hon. Henry D. Rossiter,

member from Madison county, was born in Birks, Richmond county, Massachusetts, and received a common school education. He came to Montana in 1864, locating in Virginia City, where he engaged in mining. He has since resided in Southern Montana and is at present a merchant at Sheridan. He was married to Miss Helen C. Hall, in 1888, at Ogden, Utah, and they have two children, a boy and a girl. He is a Republican.

Hon. Allan R. Joy,

member from Park County, is a practicing lawyer at Livingston and has been county attorney of his county. He is one of the prominent Republicans of that section of the state.

HON. L. ROTWITT.

Louis Rotwitt, Secretary of State, is a native of Germany: was born July 23, 1838; came to America in 1857; served in Fremont's body guard during the war, and in 1866 came to Montana, where he has since resided. Soon after arriving in the Territory Mr. Rotwitt engaged in merchandising and mining, which business he followed until 1879, when he was called into public life. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the Ninth and Tenth Territorial Assemblies, and was County Clerk and Recorder of Meagher county from 1880 to 1889; was chosen by the Republicans to represent his district in the Constitutional Convention, and when the State was admitted to the Union a still higher honor was conferred upon him, being elevated to the office of Secretary of State, which position he now holds.

HON. J. H. MILLS.

James Hamilton Mills, Commissioner of the State Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry, was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, December 21, 1837, and received a common school education. He has resided principally in Pittsburgh, Pa., and Montana, having come to this State in the early Territorial days. For a number of years he owned and edited the New Northwest, of Deer Lodge, one of the ablest papers published in Montana. His official life includes a term as Secretary of Montana, membership in the first constitutional convention and his present position. He is a Republican. His home is in Deer Lodge, but he has resided in Helena since he was appointed to his present office.

Hon. E. A. Steere.

Eugene A. Steere, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., March 25, 1857. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin (1881). He has resided at Cooperstown, N. Y., Sparta and Kilburn City, Wis., and Butte, Montana. He was principal of the high school at Kilburn City for 7 years and held the same position in Butte 3 years. He has served as president of the Montana State Teachers' Association and vice-president of the National Teachers' Association. He rewrote the entire Montana school law and presented it to the present Legislature for adoption. He is married and has resided at Helena since his election as State Superintendent. He is a Republican.

Hon. A. B. Cook.

Andrew B. Cook, Auditor of the State of Montana, was born in Dundee, Wisconsin. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from Racine high school. He lived in Racine till 1881, Milwaukee from 1881 to 1882, Billings, Montana, 1883 to 1884, Helena 1884 to 1889, and Missoula from 1889 to 1894. He is a Republican and was elected State Auditor in 1892. His present residence is in Helena.

Hon. B. Webster.

Benjamin Webster, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Montana, was born in Orange, N. J., March 21, 1858. He graduated from the Academic department of Yale College in 1879, and has resided in New York city, and Fort Benton and Helena, Montana. He served as Chief Clerk of the House in one of the Territorial Legislatures. He was elected to his present position in 1892 on the Republican ticket.

Hon. W. H. DeWitt.

Judge William H. DeWitt, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana, was born in New York city in 1853, and was educated at Hamilton college, from which he took the degree of A. B. in 1875, and at Columbia College, where he took the degree of L. L. B. in 1878. He came to Montana about twelve years ago. He was U. S. District Attorney from 1883 to 1885, and County Attorney of Silver Bow county, from 1886 to 1889. In the latter year he was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court on the Republican ticket, and is still holding that position. He married Miss Julia Rumley, of Helena, and makes his home at the Capital.

Hon. C. F. Lloyd.

Charles F. Lloyd, Adjutant General of the Montana National Guard, was born in Gottenberg, Sweden. He is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point and served in the army at various posts. He was Second Lieutenant from 1874 to 1883, when he resigned his Army position and took up his residence in Butte, where he has since lived. He owns and operates a dairy ranch. He was appointed Adjutant General, N. G. of M., in January 1893, and still holds that office. He is a Republican.

Hon. William H. Hunt.

Judge William H. Hunt, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana, was born in New Orleans, La., November 5, 1857. His early education was acquired in a grammar school and he afterwards attended Yale College, at New Haven, Conn., graduating from that institution. He came to Montana about 15 years ago and located at Fort Benton, where he practiced law. He was collector of customs from 1881 to 1884, a member of the constitutional convention of 1884, U. S. District Attorney from 1885 to 1887. About this time he removed to Helena, where he practiced law for some years. In 1892 he was elected District Judge for Lewis and Clarke county and in 1894 Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He is married and resides in Helena, and is a Republican in politics.

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